DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 463 851 PS 030 266

AUTHOR	Coffin, Linda
TITLE	Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look. 2002 Data Book.
INSTITUTION	Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota, St. Paul.; Kids Count Minnesota, Minneapolis.
SPONS AGENCY	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.
PUB DATE	2002-00-00
NOTE	261p.; For 2001 Data Book, see ED 450 914. Distributed by Congregations Concerned for Children - Child Advocacy Network, Joint Religious Legislative Coalition.
AVAILABLE FROM	Congregations Concerned for Children - Child Advocacy Network, Joint Religious Legislative Coalition, 122 West Franklin Avenue, Suite 315, Minneapolis, MN 55404 ($12, plus postage and handling). Tel: 888-870-1402 (Toll Free); Tel: 612-870-3670; Web site: http://www.cdf-mn.org.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC11 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adolescents; Birth Weight; Births to Single Women; Child Abuse; Child Health; Child Neglect; Child Welfare; *Children; *Counties; Crime; Demography; Dropout Rate; Early Parenthood; Economic Status; Elementary Secondary Education; Foster Care; Homicide; Incidence; Lunch Programs; Poverty; *Social Indicators; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Student Mobility; Suicide; Tables (Data); *Trend Analysis; Violence; Welfare Recipients; *Well Being; Youth Problems
IDENTIFIERS	Arrests; Child Mortality; *Indicators; *Minnesota; Out of Home Care; School Lunch Program

ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT data book examines trends in the well-being of Minnesota's children. The statistical portrait is based on 11 indicators of child well-being: (1) children living in poverty; (2) children in families receiving food stamps; (3) children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch; (4) children born to teenage mothers; (5) children born at low birthweight; (6) children transferring schools; (7) children not graduating on time; (8) children arrested for serious crime; (9) children abused and neglected; (10) children in out-of-home placements; and (11) children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries. Following an introduction, the data book provides regional and statewide statistical summaries for each indicator, discusses the importance of the indicator, describes potential improvement strategies, and notes Minnesota trends. The second section and bulk of the report provides data by county, including demographics, areas of positive improvement and concern, and trends to watch. Data are compared for 1991, 1996, and 2000, and data for individual counties are compared to the overall statewide data. Among the long-term trends noted are a 10 percent decrease in poverty among children, a 23 percent increase in children born at low birthweight, and a 14 percent decrease in children born to teen mothers. Shorter term trends include fewer children in families receiving food stamps. (SD)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 463 851

Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look
2002 Data Book

kids count minnesota

A project of
Children's Defense
Fund - Minnesota

PS 030266

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

● Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND
DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS
BEEN GRANTED BY

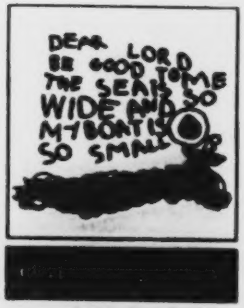
Diane Benjamin

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look
2002 Data Book

produced by
Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota


DEAR LORD
BE GOOD TO ME
THE SEA IS SO
WIDE AND
MY BOAT IS
SO SMALL

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Minnesota KIDS COUNT is a joint project of the
Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota
and
Congregations Concerned for Children-Child Advocacy Network
at the **Joint Religious Legislative Coalition.**

Minnesota KIDS COUNT releases periodic reports and an annual data book to provide a statistical profile of Minnesota's children and suggestions for action on their behalf. This data book was made possible through funds provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Any or all portions of this report may be reproduced without prior permission, provided the source is cited.

Additional copies of this book are available for $12,
plus postage and handling, from:

Congregations Concerned for Children-Child Advocacy Network
Joint Religious Legislative Coalition
122 West Franklin Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55404
(612) 870-3670
or toll-free, 1 (888) 870-1402

Please inquire about rates for bulk orders.

On the Web at
http://www.cdf-mn.org

Minnesota KIDS COUNT Staff

Jim Koppel, Director, Children's Defense Fund-MN

Diane Benjamin, KIDS COUNT Director, Children's Defense Fund-MN

Kristine Schaefer, Intern, Children's Defense Fund-MN

Jim Casebolt, Joint Religious Legislative Coalition

Databook 2002 Designed and Produced By:

Linda Coffin, PageCrafters

KIDS COUNT Advisory Committee, 2002

Joan Blakely, Hennepin County Human Services

Sherry Boyce, St. Louis County Extension Service

Betty Cooke, MN Department of Children, Families and Learning

Mary Crozier-Sauer, Children's Home Society

Trudy Dunham, Center for 4-H Youth Development, Minnesota Extension Service

J. Ann Hill, Ombudsperson for African American Families, State of Minnesota

Marcie Jefferys, Center for Advanced Studies in Child Welfare, University of MN

Judith Kahn, Konopka Institute, University of MN

Lyungai Mbilinyi, The Urban Coalition

Nancy Nelson, Minnesota Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Prevention and Parenting

Patricia Ray, Children of Color Initiative, MN Department of Human Services

Deb Swenson-Klatt, MN Department of Children, Families and Learning

Ann Walter, Mower County Extension Service

David Zander, Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans

Data Provided By:

Alex Beutel, Minnesota Department of Human Services

Nancy Miller, Minnesota Department of Human Services

Angela Sechler, Center for Health Statistics, Minnesota Department of Health

and departmental web sites give in the Data Notes on pages 121-123.

Find out about national KIDS COUNT data and KIDS COUNT projects throughout the United States at http://www.kidscount.org

Additional Publications

From Minnesota KIDS COUNT

These publications are free of charge and can be ordered by calling (612) 870-3670 or 1 (888) 870-1402.

All Kids Count! Assessing the Well-being of African-American, American Indian, Asian, and Latino Children. 2002. 47 pages.

Minnesota Children in the 2000 Census: Population by County. Spring, 2001. 8 pages.

Minnesota Children in the 2000 Census: Household Composition. Summer, 2001. 8 pages.

From National KIDS COUNT

These publications are free of charge and can be ordered by calling CDF-MN at (651) 227-6121.

Children at Risk, State Trends, 1990-2000. A First Look at Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Data. 2002. 116 pages.

2002 National KIDS COUNT Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. 2002. 180 pages.

The Right Start. State Trends. Conditions of Babies and Their Families Across the Nation (1990- 1998). 2001. 136 pages.

To subscribe to the free Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota newsletter, please call (651) 227-6121.

To join the Children's Defense Fund-MN listserve, please send an email to webmaster@cdf-mn.org.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments iii

Additional Publications iv

Introduction 2

- How to Use This Book 4

Section 1: Indicators of Risk

- Family Economics 5
- Children in Poverty 6
  - Children Receiving Food Stamps 8
  - Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch 10
- Low-Wage Workers and the Minnesota Economy 12
- Starting Out 13
  - Children Born to Teenage Mothers 14
  - Children Born at Low Birth Weight 16
  - Children Transferring Schools 18
- Minnesota Act to Leave No Child Behind 20
- Challenges to Success 21
  - Children Dropping Out of School 22
  - Children Arrested for Serious Crime 24
  - Children Abused and Neglected 26
  - Children in Out-of-Home Placements 28
  - Children Dying from Homicide, Suicide, and Injuries 30

Section 2: County Profiles

- Statewide Profile 32-33
- County Profiles 34-120

Data Notes 121

INTRODUCTION

This edition of Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look, 2002 Data Book, looks at an entire decade of data. By stepping back and looking at this set of eleven indicators, we can make better decisions to improve our children's futures. We can decide how to prioritize our resources and where to focus our energy and initiative. We can see where we are succeeding and where we need to do more. We can recommit ourselves to ensuring that no child is left behind.

In summary, some things have improved for children. We have fewer children living below the poverty line, fewer births to teens, fewer arrests for serious crime. However, we have more low birth-weight babies, more children living in near-poverty, and no improvement in reports of abuse and neglect or in the number of children in foster care and other out-of-home placements.

Trends for the Decade

- A 10% decrease in poverty among children. Still, an estimated 13%, or almost one in eight, live below the poverty line.
- An 11% increase in children received free/reduced price school lunch, meaning their families made less than 185% of the poverty line. One in four children live in these families.
- A 23% increase in children born at low birth weight. One out of every sixteen babies was born at low birth weight in 2000.
- A 14% decrease in children born to teen mothers. There were 1,790 births to teens in 2000.
- A 31% decrease in arrests of children for serious crimes. In 2000, there were 1,398 arrests.
- One out of every 116 children had a substantiated report of child abuse and neglect in 2000, a rate that has remained steady since 1991.
- The rate of children in foster care and other out of home placements has remained steady through the decade. In 2000, 18,451 children were placed.
- A six percent decrease in children dying from homicide, suicide or injuries.

Introduction, continued on p. 3

Shorter-Term Trends

- Since 1993, 39% fewer children received food stamps. In 2000, an estimated 104,262 children received food stamps.
- There was one school transfer for every seven students in 1999-2000. This is a 14% increase from 1992-93.
- About one in five students did not graduate on time in 2000. This rate is unchanged from 1997.

On page 20 of this year's data book, we introduce the legislative portion of the Minnesota campaign to Leave No Child Behind. Along with this legislative effort, we will be engaging in the coming months in a strategy to actively engage the public in these issues. One key strategy is a set of KIDS COUNT Coffees, held in April of 2002. These informal community meetings, held in 20 locations throughout Minnesota, offer the opportunity for people to learn about the well-being of children in their local area and to identify ways to become more involved in advocating on their behalf. Other components of Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota's outreach strategy include: getting more families enrolled in the public programs for which they are eligible, including MinnesotaCare and Medical Assistance, the child-care Sliding Fee Program, and tax credits; training community coordinators and volunteers to help families enroll in these public programs and to support legislative initiatives; registering voters; and using the media and other communication vehicles.

If you would like to join us in these efforts, please call (651) 227-6121 or visit our web site at *http://www.cdf-mn.org*.

How to Read the Tables

① **Number of Children.** It helps to know the actual number of children affected by a problem, as well as the percentage. Small numbers in a category may fluctuate significantly from year to year, making interpretation more difficult.

② **Percent or Rate of Children** (compared to total population, total births, total school enrollment, etc.). Unless the number of children is very small, percentages and rates provide useful comparisons across time, even if the comparison group increases or decreases in size.

③ **State Average.** This number compares a county to the state as a whole.

④ **Bar Charts.** These charts allow comparisons of different indicators within a county. At a glance, a county can be compared to the "average county." (For more detail about the bar charts, please see the data notes at the end of the book.)

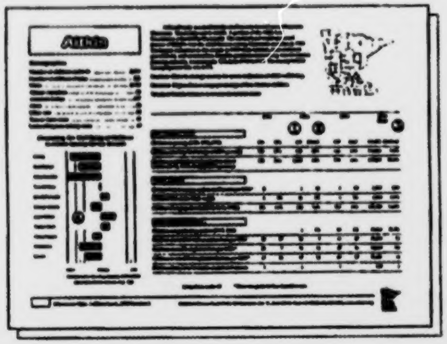
⑤ **Map.** The map ranks regions in thirds, allowing for regional comparisons. It can also help determine if a problem is concentrated in certain areas of the state.

⑥ **Percent Change.** This figure reveals trends over time (1991-1998). Small numbers in some regions can create relatively large percentage changes, however.

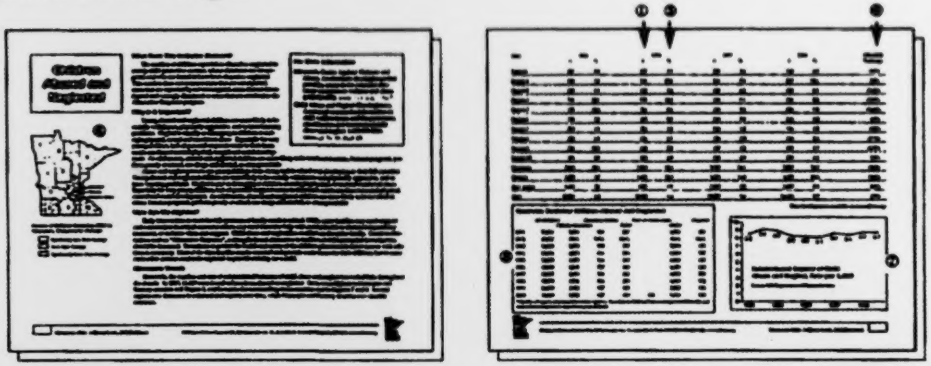
⑦ **Line Graph.** This shows the statewide trend for an indicator for each year of available data.

⑧ **Statewide Statistics by Race.** This provides a breakdown of the data by race and ethnicity when available.

Sample County Page



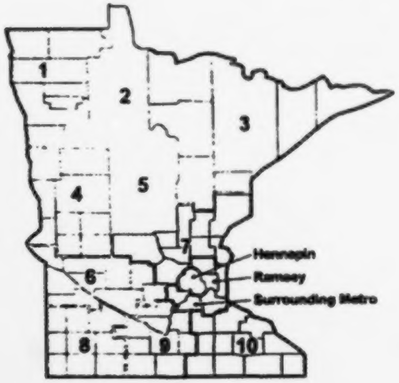
Sample Indicator Pages



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Family Economics

Children Living in Poverty



Percent of Children Living in Poverty in Minnesota, Compared to Average

- ☐ Significantly Less Than Average
- ☐ At or Near Average
- ☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of children in Minnesota who live in families with incomes below the federally-defined definition of poverty, as compared to all children. These numbers are estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau, and changes in the economy since 1997 are not reflected in these figures.

Why Is It Important?

Poverty matters to poor children and their parents, and it matters to society. Poor children are at increased risk of health problems including low birth weight, stunted growth, and anemia; educational problems including lower test scores and learning disabilities; and increased likelihood of dropping out of school, becoming single parents, and being poor themselves as adults.

Growing up poor matters due to a combination of factors that affect every area of a child0s life. For example, low-income families may have more stress and conflict due to feeling more economic pressure. There may be more limited learning opportunities at home because of lack of books or computers, or less likelihood of attending camp, participating in music lessons or athletics. Children in poor families are more likely to experience lower quality childcare, poor nutrition, and bad housing (which can cause serious health problems such as asthma, which in turn can result in a child missing school.) Finally, low-income families may be more isolated, lacking regular phone service and reliable transportation.

How Can We Improve?

According to the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, the two factors that have contributed the most to the decrease in child poverty since 1993 are increases in employment and wages and an expansion of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (a tax credit for low-income working families.) In order to improve employment and increase wages, however, low-income parents need education and training for well-paying jobs, adequate, affordable child-care and health care, and stable housing. Otherwise, working intermittently at low-wage jobs without benefits will not pull families out of poverty.

Minnesota Trends

The percentage of children in poverty has declined since 1989 for most regions and the state as a whole, although Ramsey County and the surrounding metro counties had modest increases. In 1998, it was estimated that 161,858 children — almost one in eight Minnesota children — lived below the poverty line. The percent of children in poverty varied greatly between regions, from 7% in the surrounding suburban counties, to 23% in Region 2 in north central Minnesota.

For More Information

Children's Defense Fund. *Poverty Matters: The Cost of Child Poverty in America*, 1998. (202) 628-8787. www.childrensdefense.org

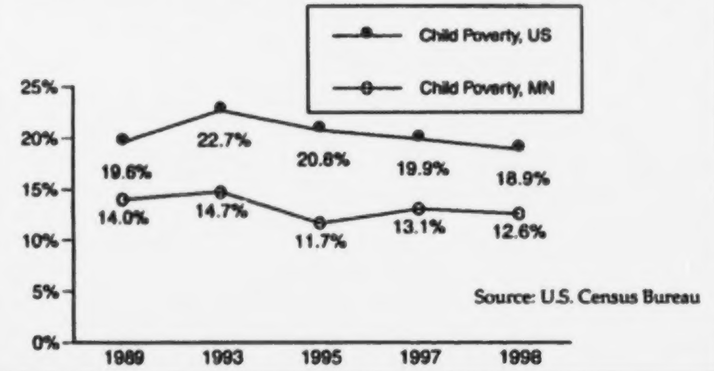
National Center for Children in Poverty. Identifying and promoting strategies to reduce the young child poverty rate and to improve the life chances of young children still living in poverty. (212) 304-7100. www.nccp.org

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Conducts research on government policies and programs, especially those affecting low and moderate income people." (202) 408-1080. www.cbpp.org

Area	1989		1993		1995		1998		1990-1998
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	% change
Region 1	5,205	20%	4,483	17%	3,773	15%	3,894	16%	-22%
Region 2	6,147	31%	5,688	27%	4,716	22%	4,915	23%	-28%
Region 3	15,410	19%	15,806	19%	12,659	16%	13,025	17%	-14%
Region 4	10,698	20%	10,064	18%	8,256	15%	8,735	16%	-21%
Region 5	9,802	25%	8,694	21%	7,304	18%	7,623	18%	-29%
Region 6	7,293	16%	7,112	15%	5,686	13%	6,190	14%	-15%
Region 7	13,621	12%	14,758	12%	12,036	10%	13,529	10%	-18%
Region 8	5,374	16%	4,900	14%	3,988	12%	4,679	15%	-8%
Region 9	7,392	13%	7,748	13%	6,254	11%	7,091	12%	-3%
Region 10	12,060	10%	13,469	11%	11,312	10%	13,115	11%	5%
Hennepin	36,924	15%	46,466	19%	35,618	14%	36,922	15%	-4%
Ramsey	21,392	18%	26,055	21%	20,838	17%	22,532	18%	5%
Surr. Metro	14,214	6%	19,981	7%	15,994	6%	19,608	7%	9%
State	165,531	14%	185,224	15%	148,434	12%	161,858	13%	-10%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.

Estimated Percentage of Children in Poverty, 1989-1998



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines, 2002

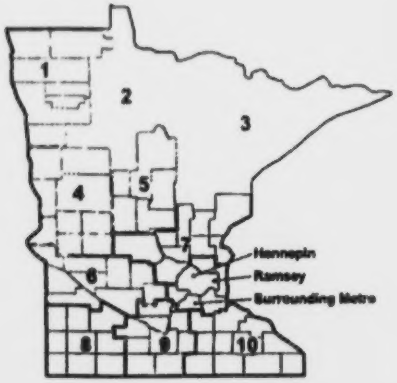
Size of Family Unit	48 Contiguous States and D.C.
1	$ 8,860
2	11,940
3	15,020
4	18,100
5	21,180
6	24,260
7	27,340
8	30,420

For each additional person, add $3,080

SOURCE: *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 31, February 14, 2002, pp. 6931-6933.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Children Receiving Food Stamps



Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps in Minnesota, Compared to Average

☐ Significantly Less Than Average
☐ At or Near Average
☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The estimated number of children receiving food stamps in July of each year (51% of the total caseload) as a percentage of the total number of children. Family income must be less than 135% of the poverty line, along with certain other asset limitations.

Why Is It Important?

Food stamps prevent hunger and malnutrition by providing assistance with food expenses to low-income families. Food stamps are often used by working families to supplement their low wages. In spite of the food stamp program, hunger and food insecurity persist. Minnesota statistics from the US Department of Agriculture show that from 1996-98, 3% of children lived in households experiencing food insecurity with hunger, and 7% of children lived in households that were food insecure but did not report actual hunger. "Food insecure" households without hunger reported difficulty obtaining enough food, reduced quality of diets, anxiety about their food supply, and increased use of emergency food sources. According to Minnesota Food Share, almost 5% of Minnesotans use food shelves, and half of these users are children.

For More Information

The Food Research and Action Center. Working to improve public policies to eradicate hunger and under nutrition in the United States. (202) 986-2200. www.frac.org

MN Food Share. This organization offers a variety of reports and information regarding food stamps.(612) 721-8687, x327. www.gmcc.org/MFS

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). Increases food security and reduces hunger in partnership with cooperating organizations. Administers the fifteen food programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. www.fns.usda.gov/fns

How Can We Improve?

Food Stamps is a federal program whose participation is limited only by income eligibility. However, many families who are eligible for food stamps do not receive them. A recent study of food stamp participation rates conducted by the Mathematica Policy Research group for the USDA suggests that approximately 56% of eligible Minnesotans actually receive food stamps, and that this rate has fallen since 1995. This suggests that at least some of the drop in the number of Minnesota children receiving food stamps is due to eligible families no longer receiving the program, rather than families increasing their income.

Outreach programs to low income families through schools and work sites as well as outreach to eligible legal immigrants could improve access to the food stamp program and help ensure that all children receive adequate nutrition.

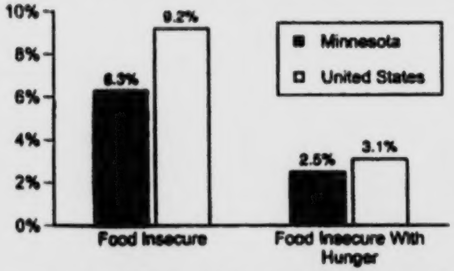
Minnesota Trends

About one in twelve, or 8.1% of Minnesota children received food stamps in 2000. Minnesota has seen a steady decrease in the number of children receiving food stamps since 1995. All regions have experienced large decreases, ranging from 22 to 51%. The percentage of children receiving food stamps is highest in Regions 2 and 3 as well as Hennepin and Ramsey counties. The surrounding metro counties had the lowest rate of food stamp use, and also saw a 42% decline between 1994 and 2000.

Area	1994		1996		1998		2000		1994-2000
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	% change
Region 1	4,532	17.2%	3,695	14.5%	2,319	9.5%	1,947	8.4%	-51%
Region 2	4,789	23.0%	4,293	20.2%	3,970	18.7%	3,720	18.0%	-22%
Region 3	14,664	18.3%	11,935	15.1%	9,296	12.1%	8,544	11.6%	-37%
Region 4	8,927	16.4%	7,500	13.9%	5,183	9.5%	4,825	9.2%	-44%
Region 5	6,299	15.7%	5,335	13.1%	4,090	10.1%	3,349	8.5%	-46%
Region 6	6,208	13.3%	4,723	10.4%	3,335	7.5%	3,263	7.5%	-44%
Region 7	10,435	8.5%	8,866	7.0%	6,734	5.1%	6,135	4.7%	-45%
Region 8	3,286	9.7%	2,694	8.2%	1,999	6.4%	2,033	6.5%	-33%
Region 9	5,959	10.1%	4,982	8.6%	3,426	5.9%	3,897	7.1%	-30%
Region 10	10,804	9.0%	10,183	8.7%	7,177	6.1%	7,209	6.0%	-34%
Hennepin	45,906	18.2%	42,488	17.2%	32,064	13.0%	30,820	11.5%	-37%
Ramsey	27,133	21.0%	26,233	21.6%	20,482	16.8%	18,763	14.4%	-32%
Surr. Metro	14,832	5.5%	13,206	4.7%	9,782	3.5%	9,535	3.2%	-42%
State	163,773	13.0%	146,134	11.7%	109,857	8.8%	104,262	8.1%	-38%

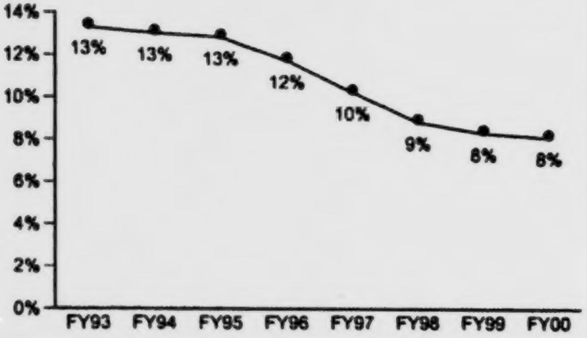
Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.

Percentage of Households Experiencing Food Insecurity or Hunger, 1997-1999



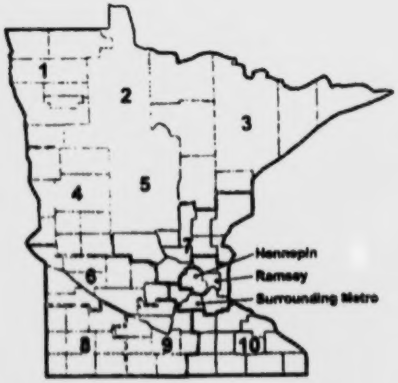
Source: US Department of Agriculture, 2001; analysis by FRAC. Food insecurity is defined as limited or uncertain availability of nutrionally adequate and safe foods.

Estimated Percentage of Children Receiving Food Stamps, 1993-2000



Source: MN Department of Human Services

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch



Percent of Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch in Minnesota, Compared to Average

☐ Significantly Less Than Average
☐ At or Near Average
☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of school-age children who live in low-income families (below 185% of the poverty line), as measured by their receipt of free or reduced-price school lunches, compared to the total number of students.

Why is it Important?

Many children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches live in working-poor families, where at least one parent is working full-time, year round, yet these families still find themselves unable to provide for the basic needs of their children.

Working-poor families have many obstacles that other families may not encounter. They are less likely than wealthier families to be covered by health insurance. Also, in those families that required childcare, half paid more than one fifth of their family income for childcare, and one in five paid more than two fifths of their income.

In addition, the gap between those families with incomes in the top 20% and the bottom 20% has been growing over the past few decades. Since the 1970s, the inflation-adjusted incomes for the bottom fifth have actually gone down 2%, while those for the top fifth have gone up 43%.

School meals themselves are also important by providing educational and nutritional benefits to students. School lunches provide 1/3 to 1/2 of the recommended daily allowances for key nutrients. Children who eat school meals perform better on standardized achievement tests and are late and absent from school less often than children who do not participate in the programs.

How Can We Improve?

Programs to support the self-sufficiency of low-income, working families are critical, including the Earned Income Tax Credit and Minnesota Family Credits, which increase the annual income for low-wage workers; the Basic Sliding Fee child care program, which allows parents to work by assisting with child care expenses; and Minnesota Care, which helps families obtain health care for their children. In addition, the school breakfast program should continue to be expanded to cover all eligible children.

Minnesota Trends

Statewide, free or reduced-price school lunch participation has slowly increased by almost 11% over the decade, although it has been steady and slightly dropping in the last three years. In the 2000-2001 school year, 26% of students participated in the program, meaning that at least one in four Minnesota students comes from a low-income family. Over 18% received free lunch, meaning that their families were below 135% of the poverty level. The percentage of students in the program reflects differing poverty rates between regions of the state. The highest rates were 50% in Region 2, and around 40% in Region 5 and Ramsey County. The lowest rates were 12% in the surrounding metro area counties. Trends in participation varied between regions.

For More Information

State of the States: A Profile of Food and Nutrition Programs Across the Nation (2000, Fifth Edition). http://www.frac.org/html/publications/pub_order.html

School Lunch Program Fact Sheet. http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Lunch/AboutLunch/faqs.htm

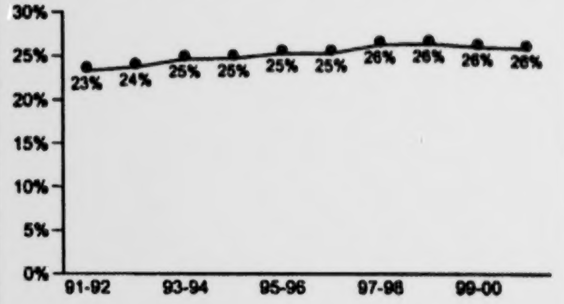
Area	1991-92 #	1991-92 %	1994-95 #	1994-95 %	1997-98 #	1997-98 %	2000-01 #	2000-01 %	1991-92 to 2000-01 % change
Region 1	6,389	34.0%	6,542	34.6%	6,150	33.9%	5,722	34.5%	1.5%
Region 2	6,090	42.5%	6,847	45.2%	7,602	49.4%	7,272	49.8%	17.1%
Region 3	14,456	25.3%	15,355	27.4%	15,956	29.0%	15,335	29.9%	18.2%
Region 4	11,072	30.6%	11,345	30.3%	11,307	30.4%	10,360	29.7%	-3.0%
Region 5	11,088	40.2%	11,529	39.7%	12,157	41.4%	11,040	38.9%	-3.4%
Region 6	8,757	26.9%	9,372	28.4%	9,265	28.5%	8,700	28.2%	4.9%
Region 7	16,725	21.5%	18,576	22.3%	19,421	22.5%	17,853	19.9%	-7.6%
Region 8	6,364	28.0%	7,178	31.2%	7,268	31.9%	6,539	30.7%	9.5%
Region 9	8,875	24.5%	10,067	25.8%	9,694	25.3%	9,451	26.2%	6.9%
Region 10	15,166	20.2%	16,532	21.7%	16,978	21.8%	16,375	21.2%	4.9%
Hennepin	32,365	23.6%	36,106	24.6%	47,076	30.4%	48,611	30.7%	30.2%
Ramsey	22,255	31.3%	28,080	35.4%	34,455	40.2%	36,765	41.9%	33.9%
Surr. Metro	19,097	12.0%	22,815	13.0%	24,640	13.1%	24,182	12.2%	1.8%
State	178,699	23.3%	200,344	24.7%	221,969	26.3%	218,205	25.8%	10.7%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.

Statewide Statistics:
Children Approved for Free & Reduced-Price School Lunch

	All Children		African-American		American Indian		Asian		White		Hispanic	
1998-99	223,033	26.4%	36,269	73.3%	12,196	68.9%	24,612	61.7%	136,751	19.0%	14,256	63.8%
1999-00	219,852	26.0%	37,553	71.3%	12,206	68.4%	25,470	61.2%	130,125	18.3%	15,514	62.4%
2000-01	218,205	25.8%	39,749	70.9%	11,999	67.0%	26,141	60.5%	122,324	17.4%	18,431	64.9%

Percentage of Children Receiving Free/ Reduced-Price Lunch, 1991-92 to 2000-01



Source: MN Department of Children, Families and Learning

Low Wage Workers and the Minnesota Economy

In order to support families, Minnesota workers need living wage jobs. A recent report by the Department of Economic Security found that in 2000:

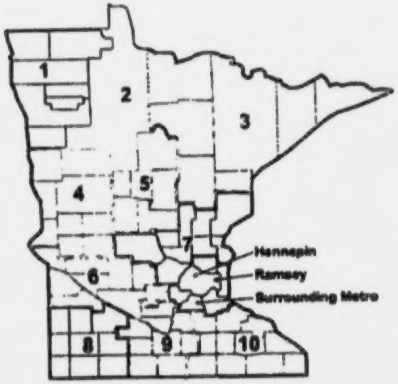
- 31% of workers in Minnesota earned less than $10 per hour (full-time, year-round equivalent of less than $20,800.)
- 25% of workers earned between $10 and $15 per hour (full-time, year-round equivalent of $20,800 to $31,200.)
- The median hourly wage increased slightly from 1998 to $13.68. (This means that half of workers earned more than this amount and half earned less.)
- The longer workers stay in one job, the higher their wages are likely to be. Only 18% of workers who had one job for all of 2000 earned less than $10 per hour, compared to over 60% of workers who were in a job for three months or less.
- The percentage of low-wage workers varies greatly by industry. For example:

Industry	**Percent of Low-Wage Workers (below $10/hour)**
Retail Trade	63%
Agriculture	52%
Services	31%
Manufacturing	17%
State Government	7%

- The most recent job outlook forecasts through 2008 show that the fastest growing sectors will be two of the sectors with the lowest wages, services and trade.
- One third of job growth will be professional, paraprofessional and technical jobs, (such as computer system analysts, computer engineers) followed by service occupations, (home health aides, waiters, nursing aides) sales, (retail salespersons, cashiers) and operator, fabricator and laborer jobs (truck divers, packagers.)

Starting Out

Children Born to Teenage Mothers



Percent of Children Born to Teenage Mothers in Minnesota, Compared to Average

☐ Significantly Less Than Average
☐ At or Near Average
☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of children born to mothers under eighteen years of age, and the three-year birth rate for young women ages 15-17. The rate of these births is given as a three-year average for ages 15-17 in order to increase accuracy for smaller regions and counties.

Why Is It Important?

Teen births present difficulties both for the young mothers and for their children. Young mothers are more likely to not complete high school and are less able to support their families than older mothers. Most young fathers are also ill-equipped to take on the responsibilities of fathering due to lack of education and job skills, leading to low wages. Children born to teen mothers are more likely to have increased health, academic, and social problems as they grow up, including poorer school performance and an increased risk of child abuse and neglect.

Many Minnesota teenagers are sexually active, according to the 1998 Minnesota Student Survey conducted by the Minnesota Department of Children Families and Learning. By ninth grade, 20% of females and 28% of males are sexually active. By twelfth grade, the percentages are 51% of females and 49% of males. However, these rates have declined by 25% for males and 16% for females since 1989. Only half of sexually active twelfth graders reported using a condom the last time they had sex.

How Can We Improve?

Successful education programs focus on reducing sexual behaviors that lead to unintended pregnancy; use behavioral goals, teaching methods, and materials that are appropriate to the age, sexual experience, and culture of the students; use proven effective approaches and teaching methods; include activities that address social and peer pressures about sexual activity; and utilize trained teachers and/or peers.

Recent surveys of teens by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy also show that they pay close attention to the values and beliefs of their parents, and that this strongly influences their sexual behavior. Finally, helping teenagers develop positive beliefs about their future possibilities may reduce the likelihood of early childbearing.

Minnesota Trends

In 1999, 1,887 children were born to teenage mothers. The rate of teen births has declined since 1993 for almost every region as well as the state as a whole. Region 2 and Hennepin and Ramsey counties had the highest teen birth rates in the state. Both Hennepin County and Region 5 had relatively high rates in 1993-95 but also had steep declines over the decade.

For More Information

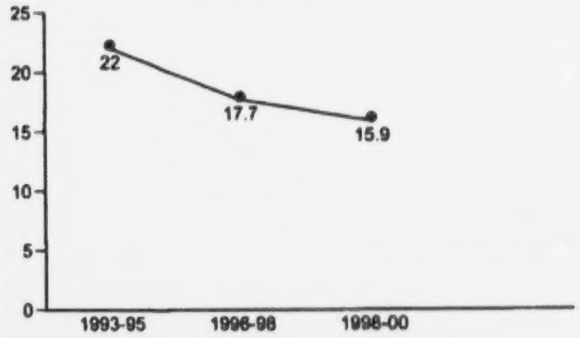
MN Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Prevention and Parenting. (MOAPPP) Strengthening policies and programs related to adolescent pregnancy, prevention and parenting in Minnesota. (651) 644-1447. www.moappp.org

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. (202) 478-8500. www.teenpregnancy.org

Area	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	93-95 rate/1000	96-98 rate/1000	97-99 rate/1000	98-00 rate/1000	93-95 to 98-00 % change
Region 1	27	29	39	24	27	30	16.9	13.6	12.6	13.2	-22%
Region 2	35	36	44	59	43	57	23.5	25.9	25.0	24.3	4%
Region 3	110	125	112	126	119	98	16.9	15.4	15.5	14.0	-17%
Region 4	68	82	70	70	71	64	17.7	15.5	15.1	14.4	-19%
Region 5	63	70	72	63	70	56	24.7	15.5	16.9	15.7	-36%
Region 6	48	63	66	65	69	68	16.8	16.1	16.4	16.5	-2%
Region 7	118	137	143	146	137	131	16.1	12.9	11.6	10.8	-33%
Region 8	27	46	46	53	38	33	14.6	14.1	13.1	11.3	-23%
Region 9	65	73	71	79	59	72	16.2	16.3	14.4	13.9	-14%
Region 10	154	149	166	156	144	148	16.8	13.9	14.1	13.6	-19%
Hennepin	557	558	568	546	510	490	31.5	24.3	23.4	22.2	-30%
Ramsey	320	350	326	348	361	331	38.4	35.4	34.7	33.4	-13%
Surr. Metro	248	240	300	276	239	219	14.1	11.2	9.9	9.0	-36%
State	1,840	1,958	2,023	2,011	1,887	1,797	22.0	17.7	16.9	15.9	-28%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.

Rate of Births to Women Ages 15-17

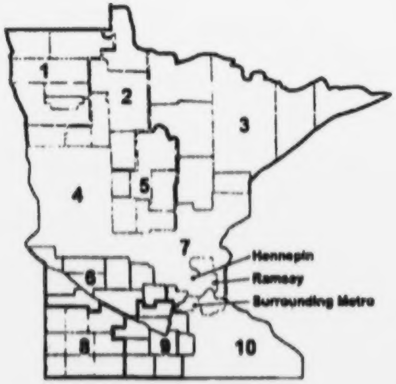


Source: MN Department of Health

Statewide Statistics: Children Born to Teenage Mothers

	All Children	African-American	American Indian	Asian	White	Hispanic
1991	1,840	322	132	164	1,119	103
1992	1,911	389	122	105	1,174	121
1993	1,958	357	137	139	1,182	143
1994	1,999	361	157	108	1,234	139
1995	2,033	369	128	154	1,235	147
1996	2,017	325	106	174	1,180	192
1997	2,011	344	125	199	1,309	183
1998	1,940	353	146	233	1,177	221
1999	1,887	327	131	237	1,168	229
2000	1,797	326	123	184	1,131	254

Children Born at Low Birth Weight



Percent of Children Born at Low Birth Weight in Minnesota, Compared to Average

☐ Significantly Less Than Average
☐ At or Near Average
☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of infants born weighing less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds), including those born prematurely (before 37 weeks) and those born at full term but underweight, as a percentage of all births.

Why Is It Important?

As a group, infants born at low birth weight have higher rates of health problems than other children. By school age, children born at low birth weight are more likely to have mild learning disabilities, attention disorders, developmental impairments, and breathing problems.

Measuring the number of children born at low birth weight is also a good indicator of the overall level of prenatal care and maternal health. The three major risk factors for low birth weight are cigarette smoking during pregnancy, low maternal weight gain, and low pre-pregnancy weight. Other risks include overall maternal health, fetal infection, genetic make-up, and other health problems. Also, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are more likely to be born at low birth weight. Low birth weight is more prevalent in births to African American and Hispanic/Latino women, and to women who give birth at younger ages.

For More Information

March of Dimes. The mission of the March of Dimes is to improve the health of babies by preventing birth defects and infant mortality. (952) 835-3033. www.modimes.org

US Department of Agriculture, WIC Program Study. www.fns.usda.gov/wic/CONTENT/howwichelps.htm

How Can We Improve?

The three most effective prenatal intervention efforts identified by researchers are reducing smoking by pregnant women, improving nutrition for pregnant women, and providing better prenatal care. Consuming adequate amounts of folic acid throughout pregnancy may also reduce the risk of having a pre-term and low birth weight baby. Additional research into the causes of disparities among racial and ethnic groups is also needed, because these disparities exist even when studies have taken into account higher rates of other risk factors such as lack of prenatal care.

A recent study of the WIC program (Women, Infants and Children) conducted by the US Department of Agriculture, found that mothers receiving WIC had:

- Longer pregnancies
- Fewer low birth-weight babies
- Fewer premature births
- Greater likelihood of prenatal care

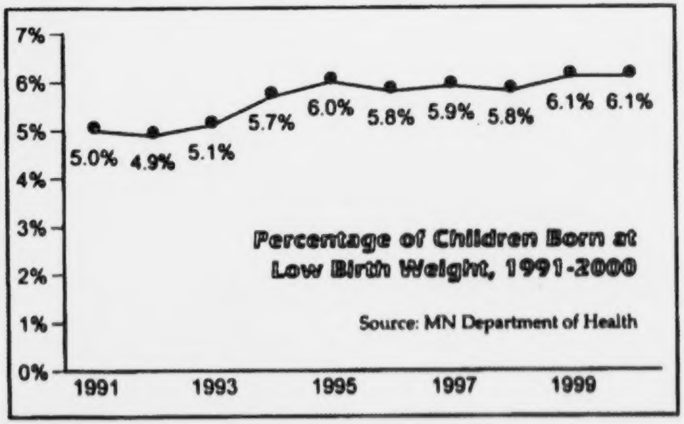
The program saved approximately two to three dollars in health care costs for every one dollar spent on WIC.

Minnesota Trends

Just over one out of every seventeen children born in Minnesota in 1999 was born at low birth weight. This rate has increased slightly since the first part of the decade. Low birth weight babies were the most frequent in Ramsey County and in Regions 2,3, and 10. While all areas of the state saw an increase through the decade, in some regions, the increase was much larger than the state increase. African-American children are more likely to be born at low birth weight than are children of other races.

Area	1991 #	1991 %	1994 #	1994 %	1997 #	1997 %	2000 #	2000 %	1991-2000 % change
Region 1	58	4.9%	43	3.8%	64	5.7%	61	6.0%	23%
Region 2	42	4.0%	52	5.6%	58	6.2%	56	5.7%	44%
Region 3	165	4.7%	170	5.1%	176	5.4%	187	5.7%	22%
Region 4	119	4.8%	89	3.8%	134	5.6%	138	6.3%	32%
Region 5	87	4.7%	87	5.1%	91	5.4%	102	5.8%	23%
Region 6	59	2.8%	94	4.8%	114	5.4%	94	4.6%	62%
Region 7	276	4.9%	307	5.4%	331	5.6%	420	6.3%	30%
Region 8	44	2.8%	67	4.5%	66	4.4%	85	5.8%	110%
Region 9	137	5.0%	137	5.3%	136	5.3%	149	5.5%	12%
Region 10	277	4.5%	294	5.2%	336	5.9%	375	6.3%	38%
Hennepin	967	5.8%	1044	6.7%	1,012	6.5%	1,121	6.8%	16%
Ramsey	485	5.9%	500	6.6%	500	6.7%	488	6.4%	11%
Surr. Metro	623	4.5%	762	5.3%	783	5.4%	804	5.3%	16%
State	3,339	5.0%	3,646	5.7%	3,801	5.9%	4,140	6.1%	23%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.



Percentage of Children Born at Low Birth Weight, 1991-2000

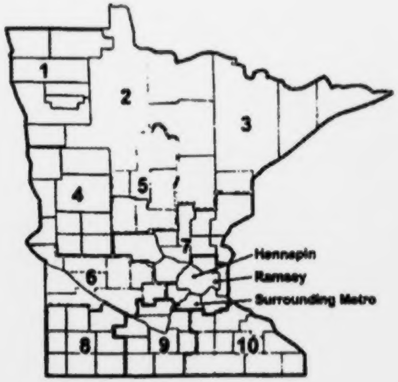
Source: MN Department of Health

Statewide Statistics: Children Born with Low Birth Weight *

	All Children		African-American		American Indian		Asian		White		Hispanic	
1991	3,339	5.0%	406	12%	93	6%	138	6%	2,692	5%	79	6%
1992	3,211	4.9%	366	10%	88	6%	131	5%	2,618	5%	73	5%
1993	3,320	5.1%	348	10%	100	7%	174	7%	2,675	5%	85	5%
1994	3,646	5.7%	429	12%	94	7%	192	7%	2,893	5%	107	6%
1995	3,709	6.0%	405	11%	105	8%	181	6%	2,960	5%	129	7%
1996	3,715	5.8%	365	12%	63	6%	175	7%	2,936	5%	138	6%
1997	3,801	5.9%	366	11%	80	7%	189	7%	3,110	6%	169	7%
1998	3,806	5.8%	468	10%	87	6%	221	7%	2,993	5%	n/a	
1999	4,016	6.1%	534	11%	104	7%	280	8%	3,060	6%	207	6%
2,000	4,140	6.1%	556	10%	103	7%	231	6%	3,191	6%	297	6%

* less than 2500 grams   ** as a percent of all births

Children Transferring Schools



Percent of Children Transferring Schools in Minnesota, Compared to Average

☐ Significantly Less Than Average
☐ At or Near Average
☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of transfers occurring between public schools within a district or between schools in different districts during the school year, compared to the total school enrollment. Students who transferred more than once are counted each time they transfer schools.

Why Is It Important?

According to a study on school mobility from the Kids Mobility Project, students who move often have lower attendance rates, which impacts their school achievement. Studies have found that average reading scores for students who moved three or more times were half those of students who did not move. Students who, on average, were absent 20% of the time scored 20 points lower than students who attended school nearly every day. Also, students who moved often had more problems with behavior and making friends and were more likely to be suspended.

Although moves are sometimes positive for families, 59% of families who moved in the study did so to cope with housing or personal problems, and 21% were forced to move because of eviction, property condemnation, etc. Although available state data is not kept by race or economic status, in this study, students of color and low-income students were most likely to be mobile.

How Can We Improve?

Safe, affordable, stable housing is key to reducing frequent family moves. This involves public and private initiatives at state and local levels to create, rehabilitate, and maintain existing affordable housing. Additional efforts should be made to keep children in the same school when possible, even if families move within a district or experience a period of homelessness. Efforts to standardize curriculum across schools can also help ease transitions for students.

Minnesota Trends

There was about one transfer for every seven children during the 1999-00 school year. The percentage of transfers in all Minnesota schools increased by almost 14% from 1992-93 to 1999-2000. Over the past eight years, transfers increased in almost every region, with the exception of the surrounding suburban counties. Regions 2, 3, and 6 saw the largest increases in greater Minnesota; Hennepin and Ramsey Counties had the highest percentages of transfers, with increases in the last year of data. Schools in the western Minnesota regions had the most stable enrollment.

For More Information

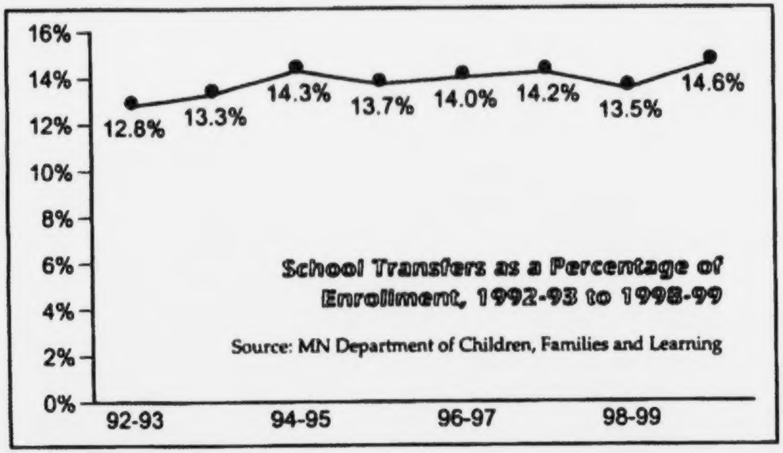
Kids Mobility Project Report. Family Housing Fund, Hennepin County, Minneapolis Public Schools and University of Minnesota, 1995. www.fhfund.org/Research/kids.htm

Minnesota Housing Partnership. Information on housing issues and activities in Minnesota. (651) 649-1710. www.mhponline.org

MICAH (Metropolitan Interfaith Council on Affordable Housing) mobilizing congregations and people of all faiths to address the root causes of inadequate housing. (612) 871-8980. www.micah.org

Area	1992-93		1994-95		1997-98		1999-00		1993-94 to 1998-99
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	% change
Region 1	1,757	9.2%	2,228	11.8%	2,320	12.8%	1,954	11.5%	24.5%
Region 2	2,418	16.6%	2,852	18.8%	3,586	23.3%	3,659	24.6%	48.2%
Region 3	6,985	12.4%	7,986	14.2%	7,675	13.9%	8,172	15.5%	25.5%
Region 4	3,838	10.5%	4,552	12.3%	4,501	12.2%	4,097	11.5%	9.7%
Region 5	3,381	12.0%	3,636	12.6%	3,873	13.2%	3,724	12.9%	7.4%
Region 6	3,252	9.9%	3,570	10.9%	3,696	11.4%	4,088	13.1%	32.1%
Region 7	7,900	9.9%	9,424	11.3%	9,274	10.7%	9,633	11.0%	11.0%
Region 8	2,116	9.3%	2,027	8.8%	2,595	11.4%	2,233	10.2%	10.5%
Region 9	3,154	8.5%	3,871	10.0%	4,551	12.0%	3,946	10.8%	27.0%
Region 10	7,272	9.6%	8,090	10.7%	8,968	11.5%	9,387	12.2%	27.2%
Hennepin	23,929	17.2%	26,003	19.5%	27,323	17.9%	29,705	19.1%	10.9%
Ramsey	12,989	17.2%	17,135	21.6%	17,164	20.0%	19,875	22.6%	31.5%
Surr Metro	20,691	12.7%	22,734	13.0%	23,426	12.5%	21,860	11.3%	-10.9%
State	99,682	12.8%	115,437	14.3%	118,989	14.2%	122,333	14.6%	13.7%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.



School Transfers as a Percentage of Enrollment, 1992-93 to 1998-99

Source: MN Department of Children, Families and Learning

'48

49

Minnesota Act to Leave No Child Behind

In 2002, the Minnesota Office of the Children's Defense Fund has launched a state version of the Act to Leave No Child Behind. For more information about the National Act, visit www.childrensdefense.org.

Ensuring that Every Child in Minnesota Has:

A Healthy Start

- Develop an asthma surveillance system
- Provide a child in Medical Assistance (MA) with 12 months of continuous coverage.
- Hold health plans accountable for providing health services for children through the Child and Teen Check-Up.
- Develop a sliding fee schedule to lower premium costs for children in Minnesota Care program and providing continuous health care coverage for adults on public assistance.

A Head Start

- Make policy changes to At-Home-Infant Care program to help more working families.
- Fund and create TEACH program to provide wage subsidies and scholarships for child care workers help resolve the staffing crisis.
- Provide more families with child care assistance through the Basic Sliding Fee program.

A Safe Start

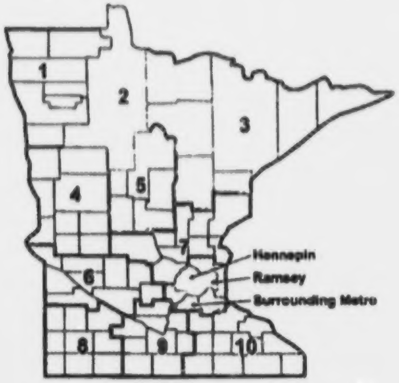
- Increase permanence for abused and neglected children by equalizing assistance payments for adoptive, relative care and foster parents.
- Reduce the number of homeless children and families by increasing funds to the state's homeless prevention grant program.
- Continue assistance to children in families on public assistance reaching welfare time limits.

A Fair Start

- Increase the Minimum Wage to $7.00.
- Target tax relief to families with children by adopting a $60 child tax credit.

Challenges to Success

Children Not Graduating on Time



Percent of Children Not Graduating on Time in Minnesota, Compared to Average

☐ Significantly Less Than Average
☐ At or Near Average
☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of students from a particular class (i.e. the Class of 1998) who do not graduate on time compared to the total number of students. Students who do not graduate on time either dropped out sometime between ninth and twelfth grades, or continued on in high school. This differs from the single year dropout rate used in previous data books, which measure the number of students of all grades who drop out in a particular year.

For More Information

National Dropout Prevention Center.
(864) 656-2599.
www.dropoutprevention.org

Why Is It Important?

Not graduating from high school is associated with many future problems for young adults. Students who drop out of school are three times as likely to slip into poverty in adulthood than those who finish high school. Job prospects are minimal for young and unskilled workers, and the earnings of high school dropouts are significantly lower than for those who complete more education. Measuring the on-time graduation rate also helps measure the effectiveness of schools in educating students.

How Can We Improve?

There is a high correlation between truancy and dropping out of school. Studies on truancy show that children at risk of dropping out can be detected as early as third grade. Early intervention with students and families can help break the pattern of truancy and ensure that children will complete high school.

Mentoring, which provides guidance and support for the child, can have a powerful effect on dropout rates. Students who drop out may feel that nobody in their life cares what they do, but mentors can reverse these negative thoughts and beliefs. In a recent study of the Big Brother/Big Sister program, it was shown that students participating in the mentoring program decreased their number of skipped classes by 37%.

Another preventive technique is alternative schooling, which can meet the variety of student needs not addressed by mainstream schools. By keeping a low teacher/student ratio, placing high expectations on students, and maintaining a flexible school schedule, they provide equal access to education for all students.

Minnesota Trends

Out of the entire class of 1999, about 21% of students did not graduate on time. Half of these students dropped out, and half continued on in Minnesota schools. Between 1997 and 1999, the number of seniors not graduating on time decreased by 13.5%. The most students graduated on time in Regions 1 and 8 and the fewest in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties and in Region 2. Students of color were much less likely than white students to graduate on time (see graph and chart on next page.) African American students were almost four times more likely than white students to not graduate on time; American Indian and Hispanic students were about three and a half times more likely, and Asian students were almost twice as likely as white students to not graduate on time.

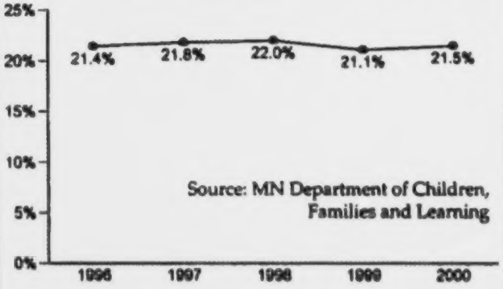
Area	1997 #	1997 %	1998 #	1998 %	1999 #	1999 %	2000 #	2000 %	1997-2000 % change
Region 1	111	8.7%	126	9.2%	104	7.6%	126	9.5%	8.7%
Region 2	168	17.4%	207	20.3%	206	19.7%	225	21.1%	20.9%
Region 3	594	14.6%	529	13.1%	581	13.7%	582	14.2%	-2.8%
Region 4	217	8.9%	262	10.2%	231	8.8%	257	9.4%	5.6%
Region 5	381	18.0%	338	16.5%	345	16.3%	345	15.7%	-12.5%
Region 6	200	8.7%	191	7.9%	220	9.2%	233	9.7%	11.2%
Region 7	670	12.4%	708	12.1%	589	10.1%	641	10.4%	-15.8%
Region 8	203	11.4%	116	6.8%	125	7.4%	111	6.2%	-45.6%
Region 9	230	8.3%	246	8.5%	294	9.8%	274	9.4%	13.7%
Region 10	631	12.0%	710	12.8%	726	13.1%	746	13.0%	8.1%
Hennepin	2,180	25.3%	2,353	26.1%	2,213	23.5%	2,473	26.0%	2.8%
Ramsey	1,259	26.2%	1,318	26.7%	1,165	23.0%	1,198	22.8%	-13.0%
Surr. Metro	1,652	15.3%	1,600	14.0%	1,595	13.3%	1,857	15.0%	-2.0%
State	13,019	21.8%	13,846	22.0%	13,556	21.1%	14,064	21.5%	-1.5%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.

Statewide Statistics: Children Not Graduating on Time

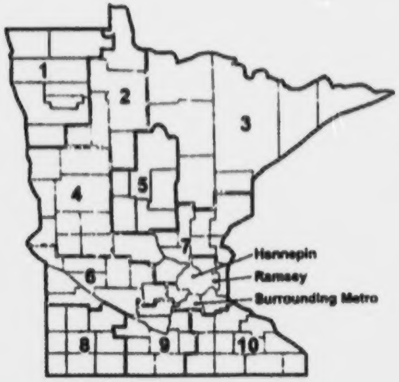
	All Children		African-American		American Indian		Asian		White		Hispanic	
1996	12,085	21.4%	1,501	66.8%	595	62.9%	523	31.0%	9,030	17.8%	436	55.0%
1997	13,019	21.8%	1,615	64.4%	642	58.9%	568	31.8%	9,635	18.0%	559	56.2%
1998	13,846	22.0%	1,898	64.0%	677	56.5%	677	32.4%	10,067	18.1%	527	50.8%
1999	13,558	21.1%	1,843	61.3%	720	57.5%	715	31.2%	9,711	17.1%	569	51.8%
2000	14,064	21.5%	2,070	63.0%	714	57.4%	825	32.0%	9,819	17.2%	636	52.9%

Percentage of Students Not Graduating on Time, 1996-2000



Source: MN Department of Children, Families and Learning

Children Arrested for Serious Crime



Percent of Children Arrested for Serious Crime in Minnesota, Compared to Average

- ☐ Significantly Less Than Average
- ☐ At or Near Average
- ☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of children arrested for either crimes against people (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) or crimes against property (burglary, auto theft, larceny.) The rate given is the number of arrests for these crimes divided by the estimated number of children ages 10-17. Variations in these numbers reflect the fact that arrest practices vary between jurisdictions.

Why Is It Important?

Crime has a negative effect on victims, perpetrators, and the community as a whole. Most children who commit crimes have other problems in their lives, including earlier victimization as young children, learning disabilities, substance abuse, family dysfunction, poor neighborhoods, and poverty. These "at-risk" children are also more likely to drop out of school and be unemployed, and face an increased likelihood of developing mental health problems.

For More Information

Partnerships Against Violence Network. A virtual library of information about violence and youth-at-risk, representing data from seven different Federal agencies. (301) 504-5462. www.pavnet.org

Teen Risk Taking: Promising Prevention Programs and Approaches, Urban Institute, (202) 261-5709. www.urban.org/family/TeenRiskTaking_2.html

Less Hype, More Help: Reducing Juvenile Crime, What Works-and What Doesn't, American Youth Policy Forum, (202) 775-9731. www.aypf.org/mendel/index.html

How Can We Improve?

There are two ways to approach this situation: work to prevent youth from committing crimes in the first place and work with youth who have already committed one or more crimes. Some studies have shown that early in life, targeted home visits and enriched pre-school programs for high-risk children have lowered later delinquency by 80%. Providing training for parents and social competency for children with conduct disorders reduces problem behaviors in 70-90% of the cases. Violence prevention curricula in both middle and high school have been shown to decrease fighting and violent behavior among students. Also, statistics show that 50% of crimes committed by youth occur in the hours immediately following school. Targeted after-school activities and mentoring programs would reduce the amount of "down-time" children have to get into trouble.

Changes also need to be made with the way in which juvenile offenders are handled. The threat of being tried as an adult does not deter youth from crime, and transferring youth to adult courts increases future criminal behavior: they become repeat offenders more often, more quickly, and with more serious crimes than youth tried in juvenile courts. In addition, more non-residential services need to be created to help rehabilitate offenders. Developing alternative programs to hold offenders accountable while connecting them to positive resources in the community and providing quality aftercare to help offenders make successful transitions back into the community would be beneficial for all involved.

Minnesota Trends

There were 15,398 arrests of children for serious crimes in 2000, a rate of 26 arrests per 1,000 children. This rate has decreased by 31% since 1991. Of all arrests of children for serious crimes, 68% were for larceny (theft, including shoplifting); only 11% were for violent crimes, primarily assault. Rates decreased substantially for all regions, with the exception of Region 8. The highest rates were in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, and the lowest rates were in Regions 1 and 5.

Area	1991		1994		1997		2000		1991-2000
	#	rate/1000	#	rate/1000	#	rate/1000	#	rate/1000	% change
Region 1	164	15	253	22	227	19	106	9	-40%
Region 2	360	41	275	28	359	34	225	22	-47%
Region 3	1,110	32	1,010	27	1,094	28	958	26	-19%
Region 4	658	29	826	34	706	27	504	19	-35%
Region 5	317	19	312	17	312	16	285	14	-26%
Region 6	530	28	582	28	679	32	439	20	-28%
Region 7	1,188	25	1,515	28	1,692	28	1,358	22	-13%
Region 8	225	16	373	24	380	24	259	17	6%
Region 9	609	25	716	27	742	27	493	18	-28%
Region 10	1,415	30	1,962	39	1,656	31	1,188	20	-33%
Hennepin	4,691	53	5,186	54	5,490	54	4,567	39	-27%
Ramsey	2,767	63	3,472	74	3,484	71	2,398	41	-35%
Surr. Metro	3,669	38	4,233	37	3,729	30	2,614	20	-48%
State	17,688	37	20,721	39	20,512	37	15,398	26	-31%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org.*

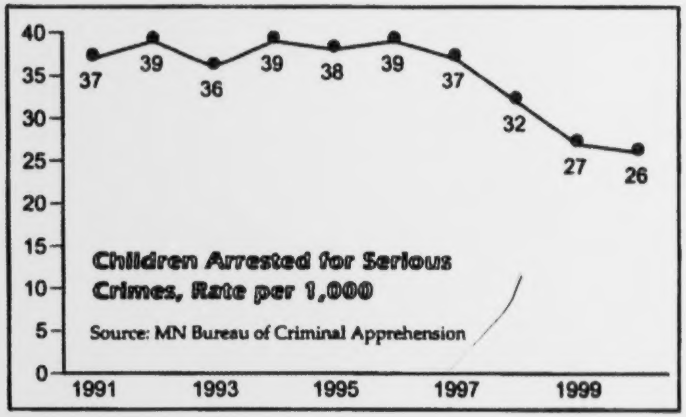
Statewide Statistics: Children Arrested for Serious Crimes *

(murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, property crimes)

	All Children	Rate/1,000	African-American	American Indian	Asian	White	Hispanic
1991	17,688	37	2,604	1,010	558	13,516	1,849
1992	19,382	39	2,815	950	606	14,959	1,700
1993	18,509	36	2,836	939	717	14,017	1,110
1994	20,721	39	3,626	914	826	15,355	1,601
1995	20,354	38	3,541	1,016	894	14,903	1,673
1996	21,282	39	3,684	946	1,199	15,453	1,880
1997	20,512	37	3,838	974	1,322	14,378	1,915
1998	18,416	32	3,577	855	1,151	12,833	n/a
1999	15,737	27	3,325	775	1,199	10,438	n/a
2000	15,398	26	3,283	759	982	10,374	n/a

* As a Percent of All Arrests for Serious Crimes

** Hispanic may be of any race

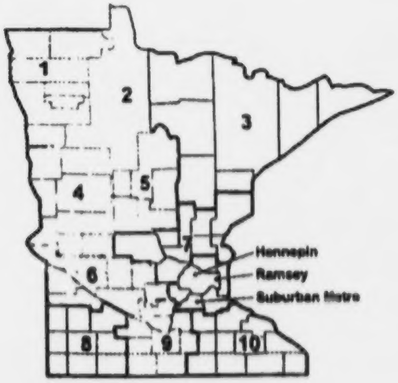


Children Arrested for Serious Crimes, Rate per 1,000

Source: MN Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Children Abused and Neglected



Percent of Children Abused and Neglected in Minnesota, Compared to Average

☐ Significantly Less Than Average
☐ At or Near Average
☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of children reported to county child protective services as abused or neglected, whose situations are investigated and who are found to have been abused or neglected. This number does not measure cases that are not reported, cases that are reported but not investigated, cases that are investigated and wrongly dismissed, or cases that are involved in the Alternative Response program.

Why Is It Important?

Abuse and neglect prevent our young children from doing well in school and developing to their full potential. Young abused and neglected children are more likely to be socially withdrawn and physically aggressive, and to have learning problems. Neglect is just as damaging to children as outright physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. Especially for very young children, lack of parental responsiveness to their basic needs can thwart normal physical, mental, and social development. As adolescents, abused and neglected children are more likely to be involved in crime, become pregnant, perform poorly at school, use drugs and alcohol, or attempt suicide.

For More Information

Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse. An electronic clearinghouse that provides access to the extensive electronic resources on violence and abuse. (612) 624-0721. www.mincava.umn.edu

Child Abuse and Neglect Clearinghouse. A national resource for information on child welfare issues and the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect. 1-800-394-3366. www.calib.com/nccanch

How Can We Improve?

Early intervention to meet the full spectrum of family needs is critical. While some families may need support and a connection to critical resources, others may need intensive help with mental health or chemical dependency treatment, or in-home visits and support. Child abuse and neglect has an effect on the entire family. Creative alternatives such as "Alternative Response," a strengths-based alternative to traditional child protection investigation, should be increased. Sometimes to protect the health and safety of the children placement in foster care or with relatives is necessary. Most of the time families can be reunited and provide a safe home for their children, but in some cases other options need to be explored to provide stability for a child.

Minnesota Trends

Statewide, the number and rate of substantiated instances of child abuse and neglect has varied little throughout the decade. In 2000, 11,169 were found to have been abused or neglected. Rates were highest in Hennepin and Ramsey counties and Region 2, and lowest in the surrounding metro counties and in Regions 7 and 8. Several regions saw decreases in substantiated reports over time, while Hennepin and Ramsey counties saw sizeable increases.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

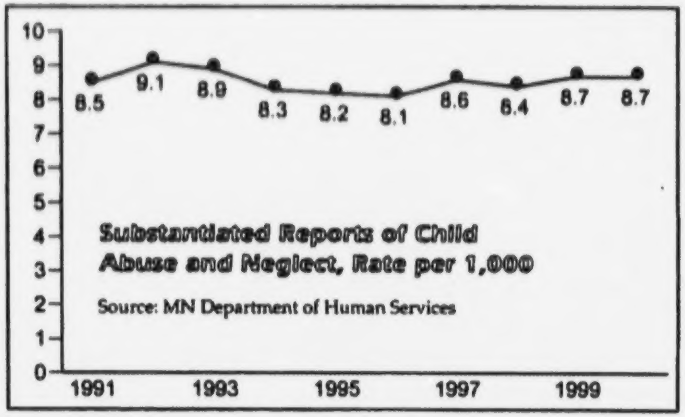
Area	1991		1994		1997		2000		1991-2000
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	% change
Region1	197	7.5	207	7.9	229	9.1	160	6.9	-8.1%
Region 2	198	9.9	266	12.8	166	7.8	210	10.1	2.0%
Region 3	642	8.1	420	5.3	485	6.2	452	6.1	-24.1%
Region 4	541	10.1	555	10.2	488	9.1	384	7.3	-27.7%
Region 5	473	12.3	394	9.8	308	7.6	356	9.0	-26.8%
Region 6	336	7.3	415	8.9	348	7.8	348	8.0	9.7%
Region 7	520	4.5	586	4.8	560	4.3	586	4.5	-0.5%
Region 8	233	6.5	206	6.1	226	7.0	116	3.4	-47.9%
Region 9	711	10.3	443	7.5	487	8.5	478	8.7	-15.7%
Region 10	691	5.9	823	6.9	812	6.9	729	6.1	2.9%
Hennepin	3,048	12.4	3,390	13.4	3,458	14.1	3,922	14.7	18.6%
Ramsey	1,233	9.7	1,458	11.3	1,705	14.0	1,653	12.6	30.0%
Surr. metro	1,401	5.7	1271	4.7	1,505	5.3	1,735	5.8	2.0%
State	10,224	8.5	10,439	8.4	10,777	8.6	11,169	8.7	2.7%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.

Statewide Statistics: Children Abused and Neglected

	All Children	African-American	American Indian	Asian	Two or more races	White	Hispanic
1991	10,224	1,768	909	217		6,876	424
1992	11,217	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
1993	11,058	2,273	870	195		7,090	478
1994	10,434	2,393	866	206		6,360	598
1995	10,273	2,175	846	185		6,268	663
1996	10,195	2,349	757	248		6,158	630
1997	10,777	2,699	768	269		6,259	719
1998	10,572	2,711	736	291		6,049	712
1999	11,113	2,822	957	403		5,822	816
2000	11,169	2,725	827	419	768	5,984	819

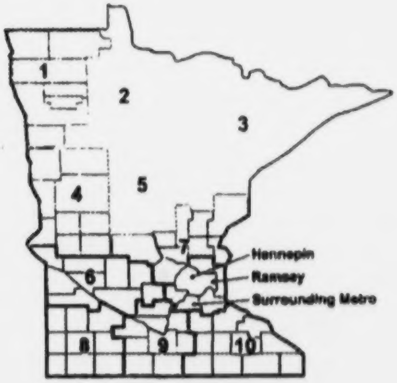
* Number of reports determined by county agencies. Race data for 2000 and later is categorized differently and makes direct comparisons to previous years difficult.



Substantiated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, Rate per 1,000

Source: MN Department of Human Services

Children in Out-of-Home Placements



Percent of Children in Out-of-Home Placements in Minnesota, Compared to Average

- ☐ Significantly Less Than Average
- ☐ At or Near Average
- ☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of children placed in foster care, emergency foster care, group homes or residential treatment facilities by county social service agencies, compared to the total number of children. Placements through the criminal justice system are not included in these numbers.

Why Is It Important?

Children in out-of-home placement are usually there because of serious problems in their families. The placement could be because of abuse or neglect by parents or other caregivers. For older children, it could be because of conflict between them and their families. The average cost for a day in out-of-home placement is approximately $54.00. This intervention, while sometimes necessary, has not only a large financial cost but a high emotional cost as well. Placement can be a stressful intervention for both the child and their family.

For More Information

Child Welfare League of America. Resources on policy, practice, and data. 1-800-407-6273. www.cwla.org

Office of the Legislative Auditor. Juvenile Out-of-Home Placement. January 1999. (651) 296-4708. http://www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us/ped/1999/pe9902.htm

WATCH. WATCH is a nonprofit, volunteer-based monitoring and research organization that advocates for an improved criminal justice system. http://www.watchmn.org/

How Can We Improve?

In many cases, families need support, education, mental health services or other community-based resources to help alleviate family difficulties. Improved services could serve as a substitute for out-of-home placements for less serious cases. Investigation and intervention by county child protection agencies could be reserved for more serious cases where children's safety and well-being are threatened. In this way, services would better meet the diverse needs of families. More information is needed on placement outcomes to ensure that the services provided meet the needs of the children and their families.

Minnesota Trends

After an increase in the first part of the decade, the rate of out-of-home placements has remained decreased slightly at the end of the 1990's. In 2000, 18,451 children (14 out of every 1,000) were in out-of-home placements for some or all of the year. Regions 2, 3, and 5, and Hennepin and Ramsey counties had the highest rates of placement, while the surrounding metro counties and Region 6 had the lowest rates. The largest increases in out-of-home placements were in Ramsey County, Region 10, and Region 9; decreases were reported in Hennepin County, Region 3, and the surrounding metro counties.

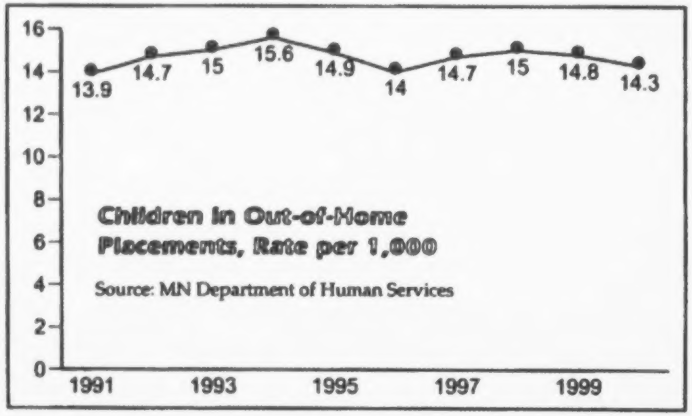
Area	1991		1994		1997		2000		1991-2000
	#	rate/1000	#	rate/1000	#	rate/1000	#	rate/1000	% change
Region 1	248	9.4	253	9.6	358	14.2	368	15.8	68%
Region 2	394	19.8	452	21.7	433	20.4	432	20.9	5%
Region 3	1,899	23.9	2,111	26.4	1,786	22.7	1,572	21.3	-11%
Region 4	650	12.2	799	14.7	768	14.3	834	15.9	31%
Region 5	544	14.1	672	16.8	649	16.0	772	19.5	38%
Region 6	416	9.0	481	10.3	414	9.2	432	9.9	10%
Region 7	1,108	9.7	1,427	11.7	1,458	11.3	1,736	13.4	38%
Region 8	390	11.6	438	13.0	451	13.9	692	11.2	-3%
Region 9	550	9.4	672	11.4	750	13.1	929	14.4	53%
Region 10	955	8.2	1,046	8.8	1,211	10.3	1,483	12.4	52%
Hennepin	5,813	23.6	6,878	27.2	5,095	20.8	4,825	18.0	-24%
Ramsey	1,545	12.2	1,652	12.8	2,261	18.6	2,398	18.3	50%
Surr. metro	2,265	9.2	2,755	10.2	2,748	9.6	2,405	8.0	-13%
State	16,777	13.9	19,636	15.6	18,381	14.7	18,451	14.3	3%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.

Statewide Statistics: Children in Out-of-Home Placement

	All Children	African-American	American Indian	Asian	Two or more races	White	Hispanic
1991	16,777	3,000	1,865	344		10,777	425
1992	18,096	3,459	2,130	304		11,337	412
1993	18,673	3,860	2,108	316		11,489	562
1994	19,636	4,007	2,176	292		11,658	581
1995	18,492	3,685	2,034	308		11,308	636
1996	17,508	3,492	1,995	285		10,701	644
1997	18,381	3,981	2,030	332		10,897	726
1998	18,854	4,107	2,102	408		11,089	844
1999	n/a						
2000*	18,451	3,573	1,903	440	1,581	10,613	1,022

* Race data for 2000 and later is categorized differently and makes direct comparisons to previous years difficult.

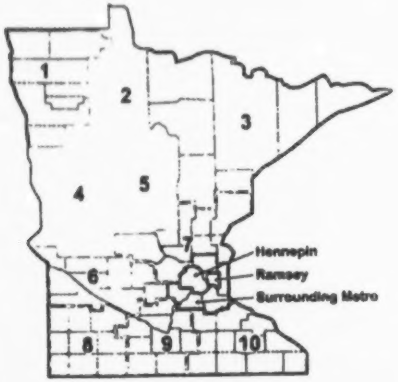


Children in Out-of-Home Placements, Rate per 1,000

Source: MN Department of Human Services

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Children Dying from Homicide, Suicide and Injuries



Percent of Children Dying from Homicide, Suicide, and Injuries in Minnesota, Compared to Average

☐ Significantly Less Than Average
☐ At or Near Average
☐ Significantly More Than Average

What Does This Indicator Measure?

The number of children who died each year from murder, suicide, car crashes, or other unintentional injuries compared to the total number of children. This information is collected from death certificates. Some murders and suicides within this category may be counted as unintentional injuries. Because of small numbers, rates are given as three-year averages.

Why Is It Important?

Although the overall number of child deaths each year is relatively small, each child is a unique and precious person who cannot be replaced. Also, for every death due to injury, there are many more serious disabilities, hospitalizations and medical problems. For every completed suicide, there are numerous suicide attempts. For every murder, there are many other cases of assault and abuse. These deaths represent the tip of an iceberg of harm to children.

How Can We Improve?

Almost every one of these deaths is preventable. Proper safety seats for children and reducing drunk driving by teenagers would greatly reduce the number of auto-related fatalities. Injuries from falls, drowning, and poisoning could often have been prevented by improvements to children's environments and better supervision by adults. The depression, alcohol abuse, and other emotional distress that leads to suicide can be alleviated through early intervention and help for troubled children. And child deaths through murder, usually by a child's caregiver, require help and assistance to families dealing with mental health issues, chemical dependency, domestic violence, and abuse and neglect.

Minnesota Trends

The child death rate in Minnesota has decreased throughout the decade, to a rate of 1.3 out of every 10,000 children in 1999. Regions 2, 4, and 5 had the highest death rate for 1997 through 1999. The largest percentage of child deaths continues to be motor vehicle crashes, which comprise the majority of deaths in this category from 1991 through 1999. Suicides are 13%, and homicides are 12%.

For More Information

Minnesota Safety Council/MN SAFE KIDS Coalition. Provides training, consultation, outreach and safety resources for preventing unintentional injuries. 1-800-444-9150. www.mnsafetycouncil.org

American Foundation for Suicide Prevention. Hosts conferences, funds research and provides education and treatment programs. 1-888-333-AFSP. http://www.afsp.org

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Helps states and communities reduce the threat of drunk drivers, promotes motor vehicle safety. 1-888-327-4236. www.nhtsa.dot.gov

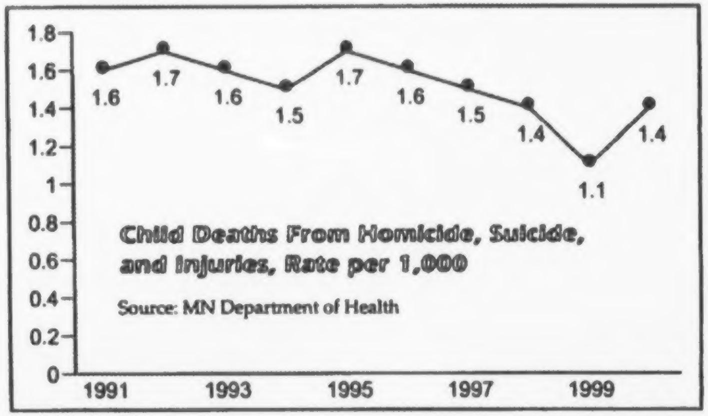
Area	1991	1994	1997	2000	1991-1993 rate/10,000	1995-1997 rate/10,000	1998-2000 rate/10,000	1991-93 to 1998-00 % change
Region 1	6	7	9	6	2.3	3.0	1.4	-39%
Region 2	4	6	7	4	2.8	4.1	2.5	-10%
Region 3	21	11	10	14	2.3	1.5	1.4	-37%
Region 4	6	9	10	10	1.7	2.4	2.0	22%
Region 5	13	5	11	6	3.3	2.3	2.0	-41%
Region 6	18	11	4	6	2.6	1.6	1.6	-39%
Region 7	24	31	18	24	1.9	1.7	1.4	-23%
Region 8	2	8	5	6	1.7	1.4	1.9	12%
Region 9	8	5	6	10	2.0	1.4	1.9	-5%
Region 10	24	13	23	11	1.3	1.5	1.5	14%
Hennepin	35	37	28	35	1.4	1.5	1.0	-30%
Ramsey	13	18	23	14	1.5	1.5	1.1	-21%
Surr. Metro	25	22	36	37	1.3	1.3	0.9	-30%
State	199	183	190	183	1.7	1.6	1.3	-23%

Data for all years is available at *www.cdf-mn.org*.

Statewide Statistics: Children Dying Violently

	All Children	Children of Color*	Hispanic	Murder	Suicide	Motor Vehicle Crashes	Other Injuries
1991	199	30	6	21	28	73	77
1992	213	32	6	20	39	84	70
1993	204	41	10	23	27	75	79
1994	183	41	3	19	16	108	40
1995	211	44	12	29	34	75	73
1996	205	35	n/a	32	24	92	57
1997	190	35	4	16	23	83	68
1998	171	35	5	23	25	80	43
1999	139	14	6	22	20	78	19
2000	183	30	7	16	21		

* does not include Hispanic



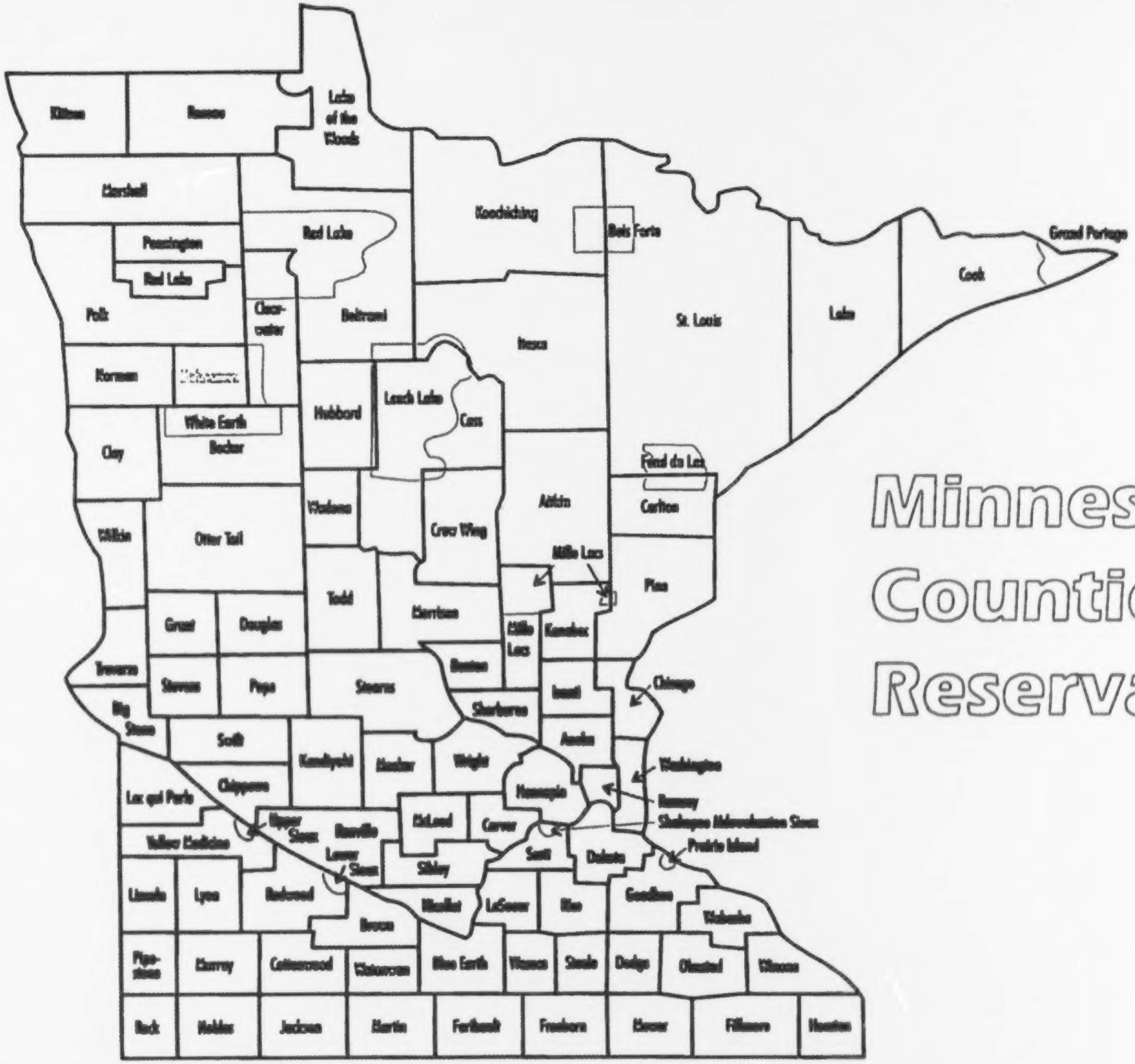
Child Deaths From Homicide, Suicide, and Injuries, Rate per 1,000

Source: MN Department of Health

72

73

BEST COPY AVAILABLE


Kittson
Roseau
Lake of the Woods
Marshall
Koochiching
Red Lake
Bois Forte
Grand Portage
Pennington
Red Lake
Cook
Polk
Clear-water
Beltrami
St. Louis
Lake
Itasca
Norman
Mahnomen
Hubbard
Leech Lake
Cass
White Earth
Becker
Clay
Fond du Lac
Aitkin
Carlton
Wadena
Crow Wing
Wilkin
Otter Tail
Mille Lacs
Pine
Todd
Morrison
Grant
Douglas
Mille Lacs
Kanabec
Traverse
Benton
Stevens
Pope
Stearns
Isanti
Chisago
Sherburne
Big Stone
Swift
Anoka
Kandiyohi
Meeker
Wright
Washington
Lac qui Parle
Chippewa
Hennepin
Ramsey
Upper Sioux
Renville
McLeod
Carver
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux
Yellow Medicine
Scott
Dakota
Prairie Island
Lower Sioux
Sibley
Lincoln
Lyon
Redwood
Nicollet
LeSueur
Rice
Goodhue
Wabasha
Brown
Pipe-stone
Murray
Cottonwood
Watonwan
Blue Earth
Waseca
Steele
Dodge
Olmsted
Winona
Rock
Nobles
Jackson
Martin
Faribault
Freeborn
Mower
Fillmore
Houston

Minnesota Counties & Reservations

Minnesota

Demographics

Number of children under 18	1,286,894
Number of children of color	231,489
White	1,079,278
African American	64,308
American Indian	20,607
Asian	53,831
Other race	25,019
Two or more races	43,851
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	55,640

Minnesota is the twentieth largest state in the United States. The per capita income in 1999 was $30,742, eleventh highest in the country. The largest industries in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. Construction was the fastest growing industry, increasing 13% between 1998 and 1999. The 2000 unemployment rate was 3.3%.

In the most recent national KIDS COUNT data book, which used 1998 data, Minnesota ranked second best in the nation on a set of indicators of child well-being. The state ranked best on indicators of the percentage of teens not attending school and not working (ranked 1st), percent of children in poverty (2nd), percent of families with children headed by a single parent (4th), and percent low birth weight babies (5th). Minnesota did less well on indicators of the percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment (8th), the infant mortality rate (8th), and the rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide (11th).

	1991		1996		2000		% change 1991-98
Family Economics							
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	165,531	14%	148,434	12%±1	161,858	12.6±2	-10%
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	165,453	13.3%	146,134	11.7%	104,262	8.1%	-39%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	178,699	23.3%	212,351	25.4%	218,205	25.8%	11%
Starting Out							
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000	1,840		2,019	18.5	1,797	15.9	-14%
Children born at low birth weight	3,339	5.0%	3,715	5.8%	4,140	6.1%	23%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	99,682	12.8%	116,936	14.0%	122,333	14.6%	14%
Challenges to Success							
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			13,019	21.8%	14,064	21.5%	-1%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000	17,688	37.0	21,282	45.0	15,398	26.0	-31%
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000	6,997	8.5	10,200	8.3	11,169	8.6	1%
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000	11,634	14.0	17,508	15.0	18,451	14.0	3%
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	199	2.0	205	2.0	183	2.0	-6%

(a) mothers under 18

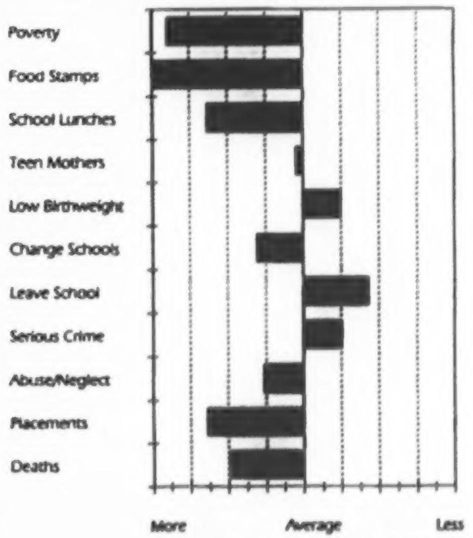
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Aitkin

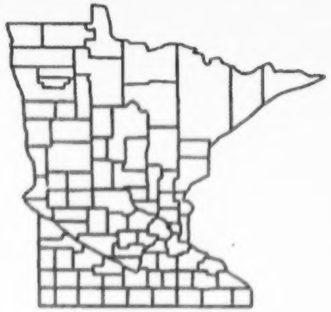
Demographics

Number of children under 18	3,194
Number of children of color	272
White	2,952
African American	13
American Indian	157
Asian	13
Other race	12
Two or more races	47
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	48

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Aitkin County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)



Aitkin County is a moderately small county located in northeastern Minnesota. The county seat is Aitkin. A portion of the Mille Lacs Reservation is located in the county. The county's per capita personal income of $20,296 was the ninth lowest among Minnesota counties in 1999. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were services, state and local government, and construction. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 13% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 8.1%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of low-income children and children in out-of-home placement.

Trends to Watch: Increase in arrests for serious crime.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	894	30%	695	21%±5	807	24±7	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	831	27%	635	20%	441	14%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	531	24%	1,133	48%	999	44%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	0		4	12	3	20	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	6	5%	11	8%	4	3%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	306	14%	320	14%	314	14%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			4	3%	11	6%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	23	17	15	9	44	27	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	22	7	39	12	35	11	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	47	16	47	15	87	27	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		1		1		183	2

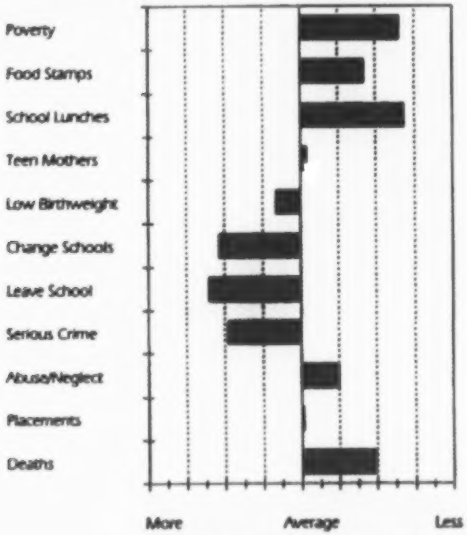
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Anoka

Demographics

Number of children under 18	86,217
Number of children of color	8,942
White	78,318
African American	1,916
American Indian	633
Asian	1,729
Other race	768
Two or more races	2,853
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	2,028

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Anoka County for the Decade



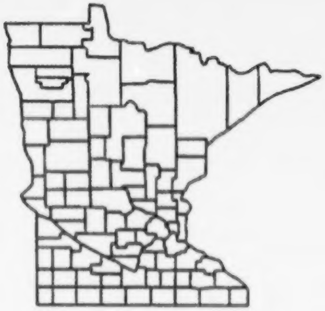
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Anoka County is part of the northern section of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area, and is the fourth largest county in Minnesota. The county seat is Anoka. Anoka County had a 1999 per capita personal income of $27,333, the eleventh highest in the state. In 1999, the largest industries in the county were durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry in Anoka was construction, which increased almost 17% from 1998. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.6%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children and children dying violently.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children born at low birth weight, transferring schools or not graduating on time, and arrests for serious crime.

Trends to Watch: Decreases in teen birth rate and arrests for serious crime.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	5,415	7%	5,989	7%±2	7,101	8.1±2	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	6,330	8%	5,531	6%	3,998	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	8,005	15%	9,887	16%	10,012	16%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	104		116	15	88	11	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	208	5%	226	5%	265	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	8,604	16%	9,593	16%	8,475	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			658	18%	754	19%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	1,502	46	1,464	37	837	21	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	401	5	442	5	551	6	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	874	11	1,241	15	871	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	7		10		12		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

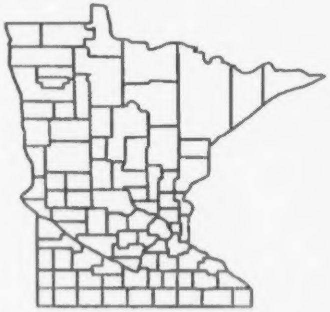
Becker

Becker County is a mid-size county located in northwestern Minnesota. The county seat is Detroit Lakes. A portion of the White Earth Indian Reservation is located in the county. In 1999, Becker had a per capita personal income of $21,469, which was the eighteenth lowest in the state. Becker County's largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing, which increased by 13%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.4%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving food stamps and children dying violently.

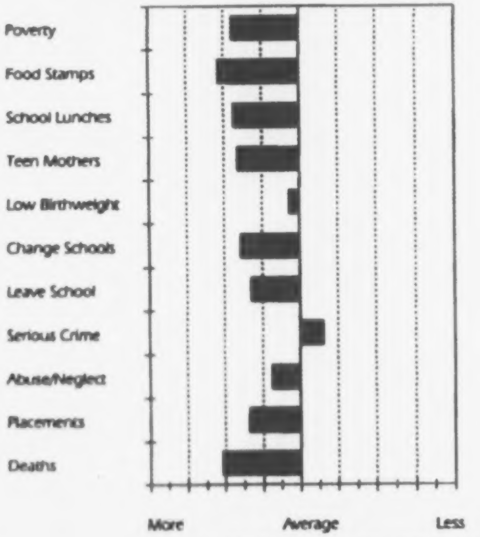
Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children in poverty and receiving food stamps.



Demographics

Number of children under 18	7,993
Number of children of color	1,374
White	6,669
African American	30
American Indian	892
Asian	31
Other race	39
Two or more races	332
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	126

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Becker County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2319	28%	1676	20%±4	1670	19.4±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,641	20%	1,297	15%	1,011	13%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,841	37%	1,878	37%	1,750	36%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	19		18	17	19	24	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	17	4%	16	4%	27	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	586	12%	832	16%	662	14%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			40	12%	47	13%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	71	19	53	13	69	17	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	71	9	59	7	71	9	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	110	13	129	15	159	20	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		3		0		183	2

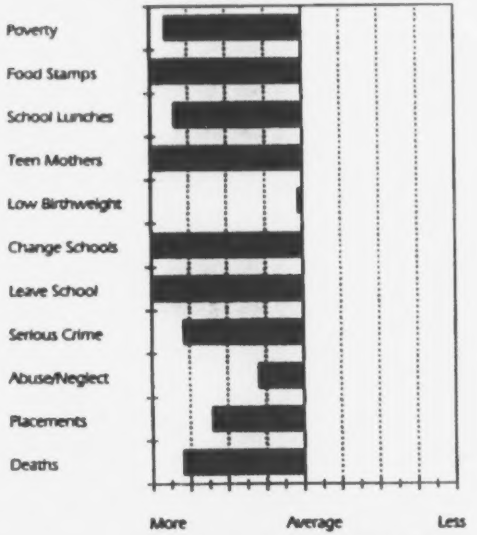
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Beltrami

Demographics

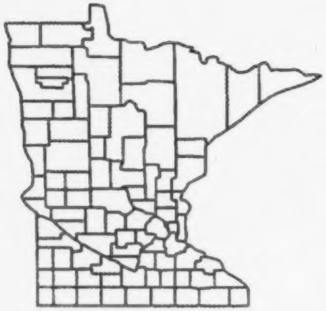
Number of children under 18	11,379
Number of children of color	4,304
White	7,129
African American	62
American Indian	3,704
Asian	52
Other race	43
Two or more races	389
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	202

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Beltrami County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Beltrami County is located in north central Minnesota and is the twenty-third largest county in the state. The county seat is Bemidji. Parts of the Red Lake and Leech Lake Indian Reservations are located in the county. In 1999, Beltrami had a per capita personal income of $20,573, the thirteenth lowest in Minnesota. Services, state and local government, and retail trade were the largest industries. The fastest growing industry was retail trade, which increased almost 19% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.7%.



Positives: Close to average percentage of children born at low birth weight and reports of child abuse.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of low-income children, births to teens, children changing schools and not graduating on time, arrests for serious crime, out-of-home placements, and violent deaths.

Trends to Watch: Increases in children changing schools and not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	3237	32%	2,758	24%±5	2835	24±7	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	3,253	30%	2,792	24%	2,581	23%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,945	39%	3,875	47%	4,028	50%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	22		27	29	27	25	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	23	4%	28	5%	32	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	1,575	20%	2,431	30%	2,639	33%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			114	23%	162	30%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	290	64	268	49	170	31	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	90	8	73	6	148	13	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	201	19	216	19	232	20	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		3		3		183	2

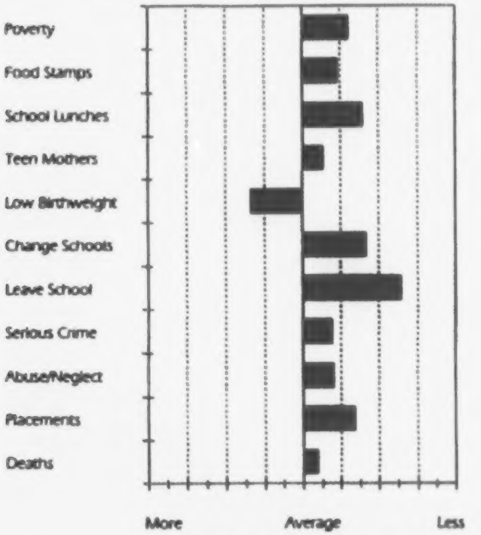
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Benton

Demographics

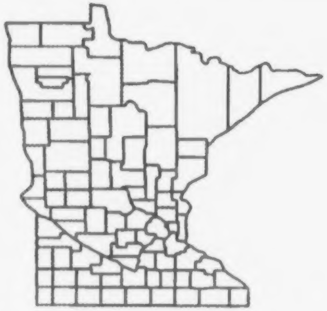
Number of children under 18	9,261
Number of children of color	586
White	8,734
African American	80
American Indian	55
Asian	133
Other race	63
Two or more races	196
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	117

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Benton County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000

(definitions for the data are on p. 121)



Benton County is a moderately large county located within the St-Cloud Metropolitan area in central Minnesota. The county seat is Foley. The county's per capita personal income of $22,590 in 1999 ranked fifty-third in the state. The largest industries in 1999 in Benton County were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and durable goods manufacturing. Non-durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing at a rate of almost 30% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.7%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of children not graduating on time, and children born at low birth weight.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Trends are stable over time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,268	14%	982	10%±2	1,240	11.7±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,083	11%	819	8%	527	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,058	22%	1,199	23%	1,077	21%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	4		10	12	19	15	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	25	5%	25	5%	39	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	315	6%	385	7%	378	7%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			10	3%	4	1%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	49	13	78	17	58	13	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	52	6	57	6	94	10	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	53	6	76	8	138	15	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		1		2		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

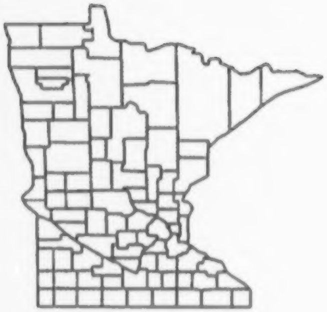
Big Stone

Big Stone County is located in west central Minnesota on the South Dakota border. The county seat is Ortonville. In 1999, Big Stone was the seventh smallest county in the state and had a per capita personal income of $22,690, which ranked fifty-first in the state. The largest industries in 1999 were state and local government, services, and farming. The fastest growing industry was farming, which increased 17% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.7%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of children born at low birth weight and children changing schools.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of low-income children.

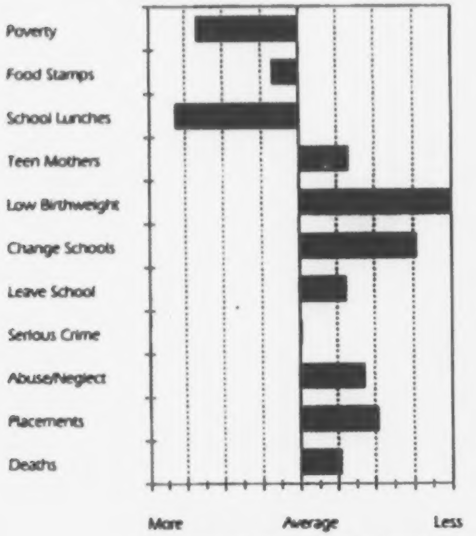
Trends to Watch: Increase in arrests of children for serious crime.



Demographics

Number of children under 18	1,446
Number of children of color	49
White	1,402
African American	5
American Indian	16
Asian	9
Other race	4
Two or more races	10
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	10

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Big Stone County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	324	20%	247	17%±4	299	21.7±7	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	214	14%	182	12%	132	9%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	603	46%	627	44%	515	43%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	1		1	11	1	11	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	3	4%	3	5%	1	2%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	54	4%	71	5%	61	5%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			6	6%	6	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	12	17	17	24	21	26	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	13	8	9		7		11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	9		9		10	7	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

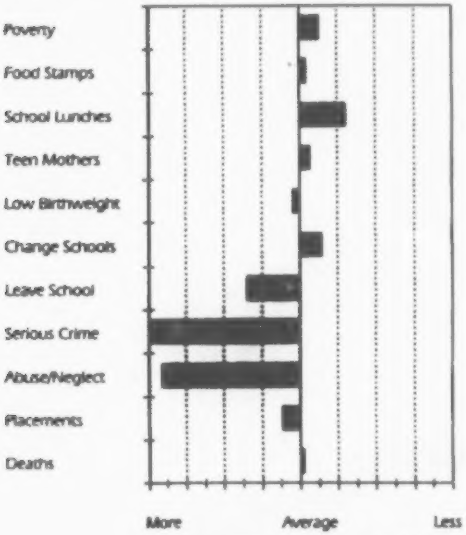
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Blue Earth

Demographics

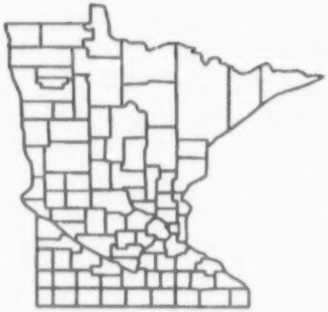
Number of children under 18	11,951
Number of children of color	1,057
White	11,068
African American	224
American Indian	55
Asian	192
Other race	162
Two or more races	250
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	364

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Blue Earth County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Blue Earth County, located in south central Minnesota, is the fifteenth largest county in Minnesota. The county seat is Mankato. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $26,918 ranked thirteenth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Blue Earth County in 1999 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased 15% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.4%.



Positives: Higher than average percentage of arrests for serious crime and reports of child abuse and neglect.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children born at low birth weight.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,611	13%	1,529	12%±3	1,664	13.5±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,642	13%	1,269	10%	932	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,093	22%	2,447	23%	2,384	24%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	14		17	14	14	15	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	19	3%	37	6%	40	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	840	9%	1,161	11%	943	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			85	12%	108	14%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	264	49	362	61	239	41	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	188	15	161	13	86	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	141	11	208	17	178	15	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		2		3		183	2

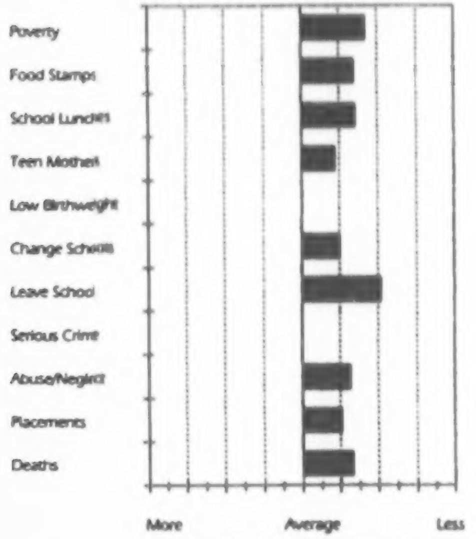
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Brown

Demographics

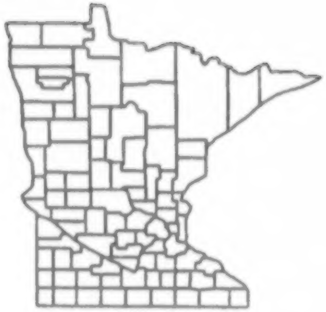
Number of children under 18	6,814
Number of children of color	404
White	6,529
African American	7
American Indian	12
Asian	40
Other race	129
Two or more races	97
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	279

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Brown County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Brown County is a mid-size county located along the Minnesota River in the southwestern portion of the state. The county seat is New Ulm. Brown County had a 1999 per capita personal income of $25,248, which ranked thirty-fourth in the state. The largest industries were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and durable goods manufacturing. Services was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 12% since 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.5%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of students not graduating on time.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in reports of child abuse and neglect.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	753	10%	632	8%±2	751	10.5±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	625	0	507	7%	388	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	909	21%	949	21%	891	21%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	8		6	9	11	15	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	23	7%	12	4%	18	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	345	8%	452	10%	346	8%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			13	4%	12	4%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	62	19	83	24	54	15	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	32	4	20	3	58	9	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	63	8	78	11	70	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		2		2		183	2

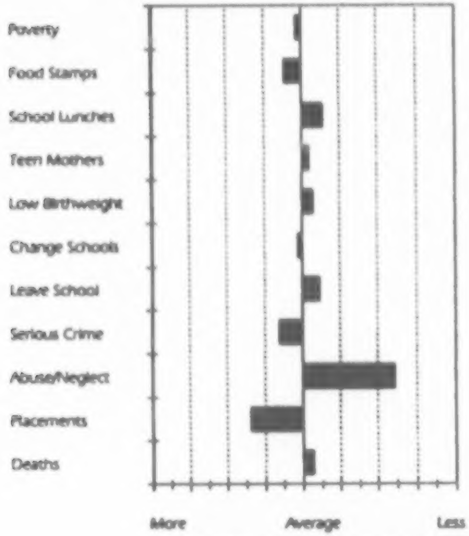
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Carlton

Demographics

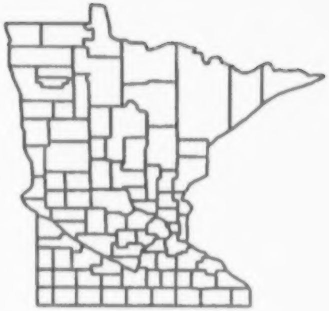
Number of children under 18	8,032
Number of children of color	966
White	7,128
African American	24
American Indian	591
Asian	38
Other race	21
Two or more races	230
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	102

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Carlton County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Carlton County is a moderately large county located in northwestern Minnesota on the shore of Lake Superior. The county seat is Carlton. It includes part of the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation. In 1999, Carlton had a per capita personal income of $21,990, which ranked sixty-second among Minnesota counties. State and local government, construction, and services were the largest industries. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased over 65% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.4%.



Positives: Close to average county for most indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children born at low birth weight and children changing schools. Decrease in arrests for serious crime.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,270	15%	1,127	13%±3	1,308	15.2±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,194	14%	942	11%	686	9%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,701	26%	1,717	26%	1,753	28%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	9		7	12	7	14	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	10	3%	15	5%	22	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	578	9%	698	11%	855	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			38	9%	44	9%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	168	43	109	25	63	16	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	34	4	28	3	43	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	134	16	153	18	143	18	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		1		2		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Carver

Demographics

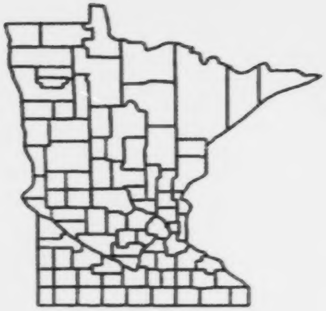
Number of children under 18	22,080
Number of children of color	1,627
White	20,895
African American	162
American Indian	41
Asian	406
Other race	262
Two or more races	314
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	758

Carver County, the eleventh largest county in the state, is located on the western edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county seat is Chaska. In 1999, Carver had the third highest per capita personal income in the state at $34,249. The largest industries in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and non-durable goods manufacturing. Finance, insurance and real estate was the fastest growing, increasing by 16.5% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.1%.

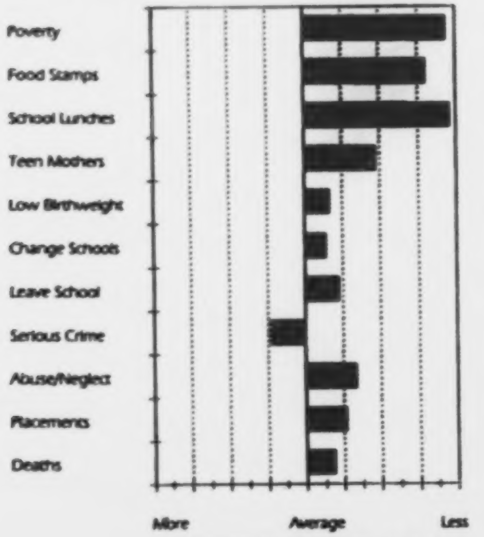
Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children.

Concerns:. None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in reports of child abuse and neglect.



Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Carver County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000

(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	744	5%	778	4%±1	1,073	5.2±2	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	523	3%	414	2%	402	2%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	840	11%	1,069	10%	1,209	10%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	14		21	11	9	8	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	33	4%	48	5%	60	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	802	10%	1,061	11%	1,080	10%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			34	6%	57	8%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	130	23	167	22	222	24	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	56	4	90	5	115	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	114	7	208	11	178	8	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		4		4		183	2

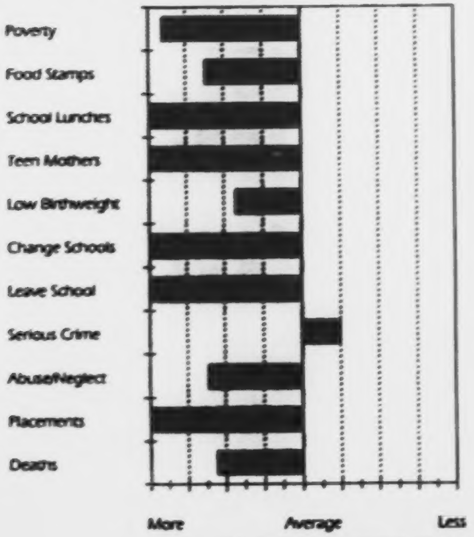
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Cass

Demographics

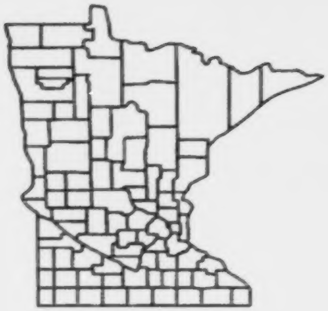
Number of children under 18	6,774
Number of children of color	1,579
White	5,241
African American	14
American Indian	1,287
Asian	28
Other race	14
Two or more races	190
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	103

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Cass County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Cass County is a mid-size county located in north central Minnesota. The county seat is Walker. Part of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation is within the county's borders. Cass County's 1999 per capita personal income of $20,170 was the seventh lowest in the state. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry was services, which increased by 11% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.5%.



Positives: Average percentage of children born at low birth weight.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of low-income children, births to teens, school transfers, children not graduating on time, reports of child abuse, out-of-home placements, and violent deaths.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children in poverty and receiving food stamps, and decrease in teen birth rate.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,409	40%	1,509	22%±5	1,789	24.1±7	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,373	21%	1,109	16%	833	12%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,870	45%	2,597	55%	2,374	49%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	16		20	29	13	23	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	19	6%	16	6%	21	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	738	17%	1,022	22%	1,023	21%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			72	24%	77	26%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	34	13	109	34	69	19	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	90	15	77	11	58	9	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	190	31	211	31	282	42	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	4		3		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Chippewa

Demographics

Number of children under 18	3,320
Number of children of color	274
White	3,107
African American	19
American Indian	50
Asian	12
Other race	65
Two or more races	67
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	128

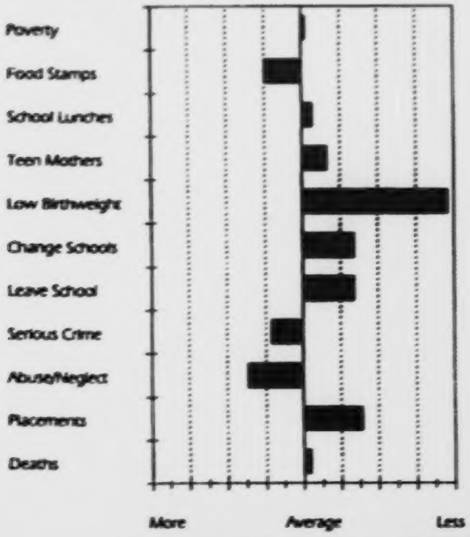
Chippewa County is a moderately small county located in west central Minnesota along the Minnesota River. The county seat is Montevideo. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. In 1999, Chippewa had a per capita personal income of $25,221, which was twenty-fourth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were construction, services, and state and local government. Non-durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 9% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.5%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children not graduating on time, decrease in reports of child abuse and neglect.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Chippewa County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	712	20%	479	14%±3	514	14.6±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	682	19%	418	12%	223	7%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	703	28%	767	28%	730	28%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	0		4	12	5	14	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	3%	9	6%	4	3%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	210	8%	398	7%	220	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			5	3%	21	10%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	42	28	129	78	5		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	41	11	29	8	24	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	29	8	27	8	18	5	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		1		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

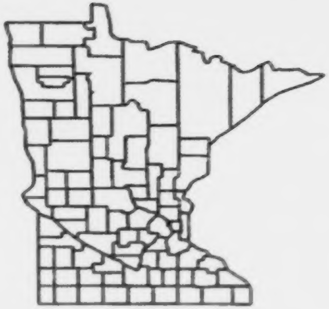
Chisago

Chisago County, a moderately large county, is located in west central Minnesota on the Wisconsin border and is part of the northern edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county seat is Center City. In 1999, Chisago had a per capita personal income of $25,693, which was nineteenth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries were services, state and local government, and construction. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 14% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Lower than average percentage of low-income children.

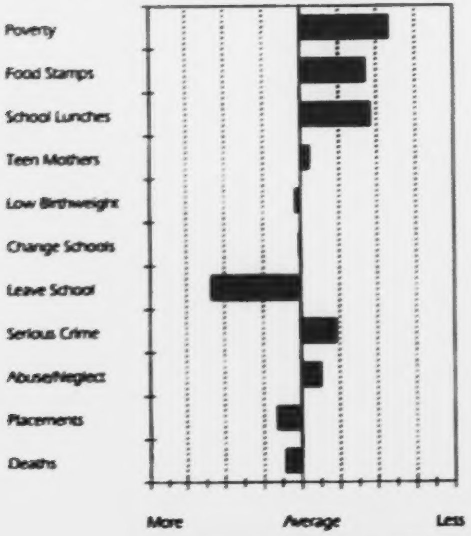
Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children not graduating on time.



Demographics

Number of children under 18	12,395
Number of children of color	616
White	11,924
African American	43
American Indian	70
Asian	139
Other race	54
Two or more races	165
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	205

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Chisago County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	862	9%	906	8%±2	1,163	8.9±2	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	917.5	9%	694	6%	506	4%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,226	19%	1,677	22%	1,416	17%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	10		22	19	13	9	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	21	4%	24	4%	62	9%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			778	10%	1,022	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			82	20%	52	10%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	123	28	52	9	49	9	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	65	7	79	7	77	6	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	137	14	143	12	190	15	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		4		3		183	2

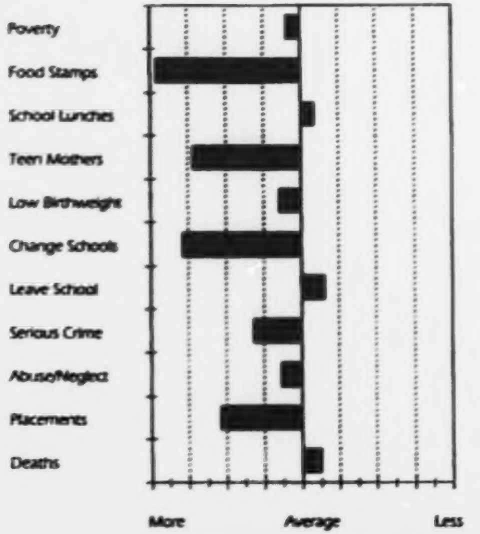
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Clay

Demographics

Number of children under 18	12,822
Number of children of color	1,674
White	11,552
African American	71
American Indian	313
Asian	107
Other race	376
Two or more races	403
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	897

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Clay County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Clay County, a moderately large county in the Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Statistical Area, is located in northwestern Minnesota on the North Dakota border. The county seat is Moorhead. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. In 1999, the per capita personal income was $21,702, sixty-sixth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries were state and local government, services, and retail trade. Retail trade was the fastest growing, increasing by 6% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.9%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving food stamps and changing schools.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in teen birth rate, children changing schools, and arrests for serious crime.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,417	19%	2,135	16%±4	2,053	15.8±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	3,545	26%	2,945	22%	1,653	13%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,490	28%	2,572	28%	2,531	28%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	23		22	25	15	18	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	30	5%	38	6%	31	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	1,608	18%	1,600	17%	1,380	15%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			35	7%	54	9%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	180	33	173	28	158	26	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	101	8	113	9	84	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	214	16	265	20	323	25	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		0		1		183	2

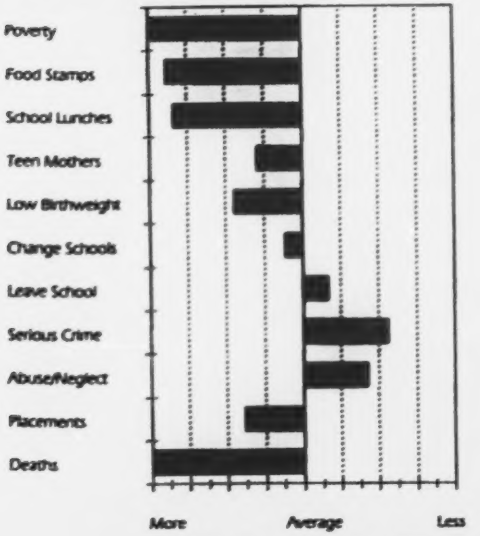
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Clearwater

Demographics

Number of children under 18	2,193
Number of children of color	362
White	1,838
African American	11
American Indian	259
Asian	12
Other race	13
Two or more races	60
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	40

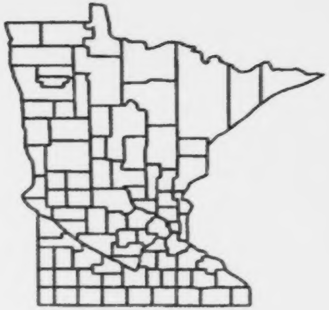
Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Clearwater County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000

(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Clearwater County, in northwestern Minnesota, is the thirteenth smallest county in the state. The county seat is Bagley. Portions of Red Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations are located within the county. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $18,824 was the third lowest in Minnesota. State and local government, construction, and durable goods manufacturing were the county's largest industries in 1999. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased 81% since 1998. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 11.9%.



Positives: Lower than average rate of arrests for serious crime.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children living in low-income families, children born at low birth weight, and violent deaths.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	925	38%	567	23%±5	601	25.2±7	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	568	24%	446	19%	360	16%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	822	45%	809	44%	830	48%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	4		3	16	6	17	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	4%	7	7%	4	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	181	10%	263	14%	195	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			9	8%	9	7%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	10	9	8		9		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	13	5	7		14	6	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	32	13	48	20	36	16	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		0		0		183	2

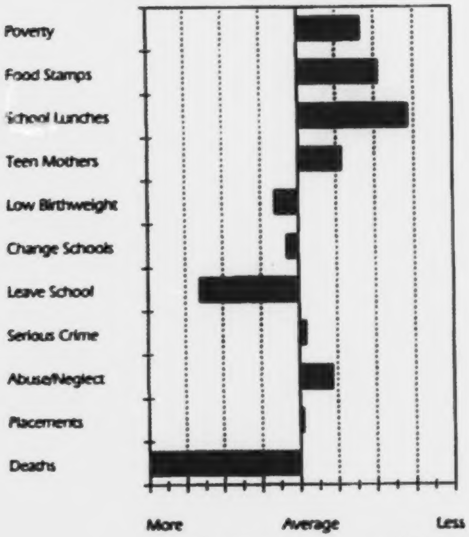
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Cook

Demographics

Number of children under 18	1,054
Number of children of color	181
White	879
African American	8
American Indian	107
Asian	4
Other race	8
Two or more races	48
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	21

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Cook County for the Decade



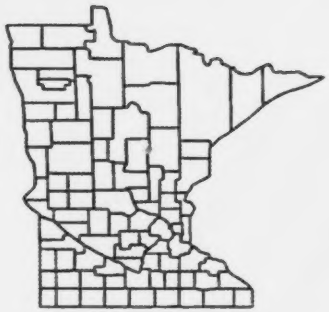
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Cook County is the fourth smallest county in Minnesota. The county seat is Grand Marais. It is located in the Arrowhead Region of northeastern Minnesota bordering Canada and Lake Superior. The Grand Portage Indian Reservation is located in the county. Its per capita personal income of $26,226 in 1999 was the fifteenth highest in Minnesota. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. Services was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 7% from 1998. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.5%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children not graduating on time.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children changing schools.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	134	15%	109	10%±2	117	10.6±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	59	6%	55	5%	34	3%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	100	15%	94	13%	142	19%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	0		0	12	1	11	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	1	2%	2	4%	1	3%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	68	9%	77	10%	93	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			7	13%	9	17%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	18	43	11	21	8		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	15	16	11	10	6		11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	12	12	20	18	14	13	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		0		183	2

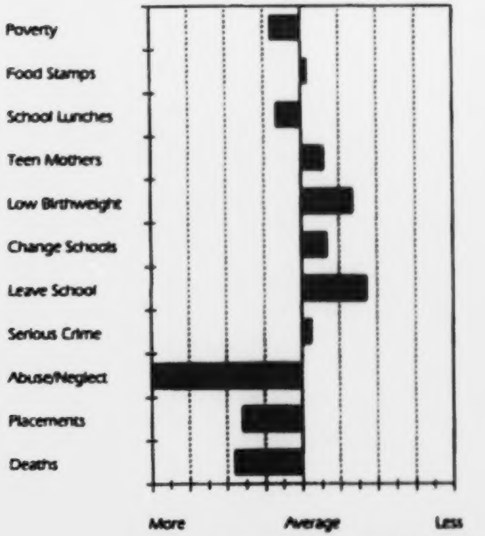
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Cottonwood

Demographics

Number of children under 18	3,040
Number of children of color	318
White	2,762
African American	17
American Indian	17
Asian	84
Other race	81
Two or more races	79
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	139

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Cottonwood County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Cottonwood County is a moderately small county located in southwestern Minnesota. The county seat is Windom. Cottonwood County's 1999 per capita personal income of $23,127 ranked forty-seventh in the state. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased almost 14% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.8%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average reports of child abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Increase in arrests for serious crime.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	498	15%	427	13%±3	518	16.9±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	434	13%	319	10%	229	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	662	29%	723	31%	611	33%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	3		8	14	4	10	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	4%	5	4%	6	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	256	11%	244	11%	211	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			1	1%	16	9%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	38	25	13	8	44	29	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	57	17	54	17	40	13	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	45	14	55	17	67	22	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Crow Wing

Demographics

Number of children under 18	13,691
Number of children of color	638
White	13,147
African American	88
American Indian	141
Asian	47
Other race	49
Two or more races	219
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	169

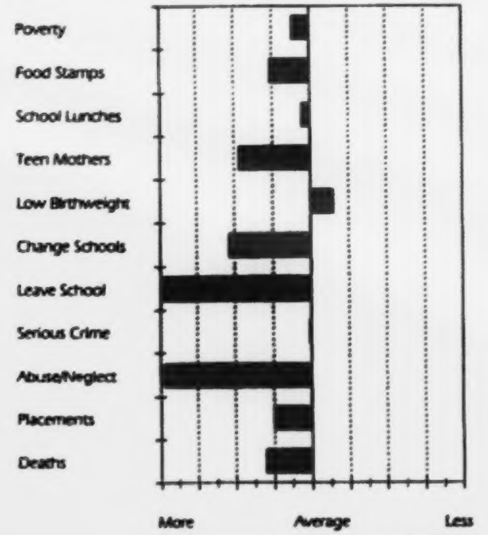
Crow Wing County is located in the north central portion of Minnesota and is the sixteenth largest county in Minnesota. The county seat is Brainerd. In 1999, Crow Wing County had a per capita personal income of $23,606, ranking thirty-sixth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. Finance, insurance and real estate increased by 18% from 1998 to 1999, making it the fastest growing industry. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.6%.

Positives: Close to average county for several indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of students changing schools and not graduating on time and reports of child abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps and reports of child abuse and neglect.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Crow Wing County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,592	22%	2,178	16%±4	2,222	16±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	2,185	17%	1,870	14%	1,112	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,732	30%	3,107	31%	2,996	30%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	21		13	17	23	17	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	29	5%	33	5%	39	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	1,620	17%	1,464	15%	1,490	15%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			220	31%	166	24%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	149	29	171	27	117	18	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	206	17	196	15	126	9	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	175	14	227	17	247	18	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	5		3		2		183	2

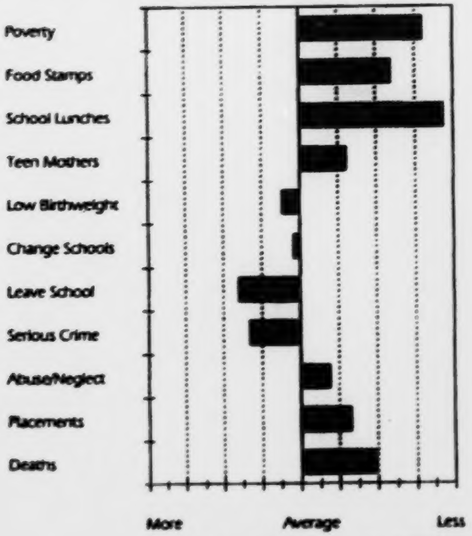
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Dakota

Demographics

Number of children under 18	103,862
Number of children of color	14,272
White	91,539
African American	3,108
American Indian	454
Asian	3,301
Other race	1,745
Two or more races	3,715
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	4,157

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Dakota County for the Decade



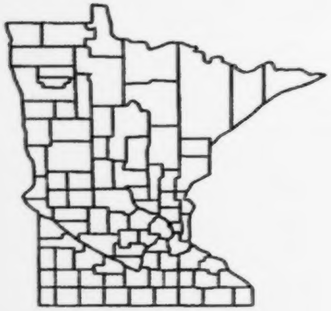
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Dakota County is the third largest county in the state and is located in the southeastern portion of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county seat is Hastings. In 1999, it had a per capita personal income of $33,225 the fourth highest in Minnesota. The largest industries in 1999 were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and retail trade. Construction was the fastest growing industry, increasing by over 21% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.2%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children and violent deaths.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of school transfers.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in teen birth rate.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	4,479	5%	5,521	6%±1	6,859	6.6±2	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	5,306	6%	4,663	5%	2,962	3%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	5,600	10%	7,793	11%	7,966	11%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	66		105	12	77	9	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	221	4%	303	6%	319	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	7,113	12%	6,940	10%	7,880	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			565	15%	677	16%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	1,092	34	1,452	36	897	19	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	585	7	637	7	640	6	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	805	9	699	7	790	8	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	5		16		14		183	2

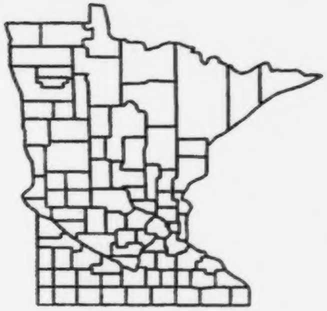
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Dodge

Demographics

Number of children under 18	5,350
Number of children of color	350
White	5,065
African American	18
American Indian	10
Asian	36
Other race	148
Two or more races	148
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	239

Dodge County is a mid-size county located in southeastern Minnesota. The county seat is Mantorville. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. Dodge County's per capita personal income was $24,593 in 1999, which ranked the county thirtieth among all Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Dodge County in 1999 were durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services. Services was the county's fastest growing industry in 1999, increasing almost 12% since 1998. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.8%.

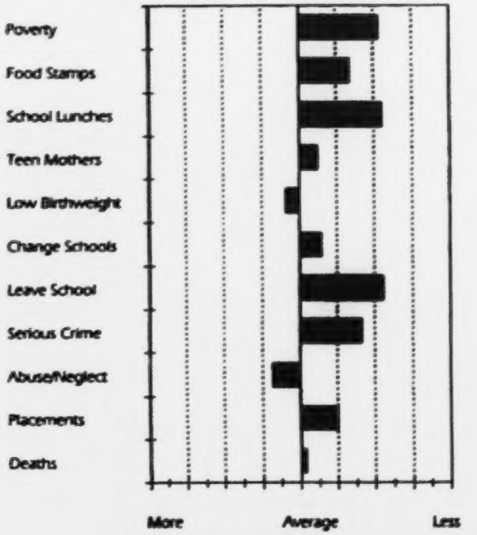


Positives: Better than average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in the percentage of low-income children.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Dodge County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	522	10%	423	8%±2	517	9.4±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	518	10%	438	8%	192	4%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	964	25%	838	21%	622	16%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	8		10	17	5	13	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	14	5%	20	9%	13	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	353	9%	382	10%	380	10%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			7	3%	11	4%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	17	8	11	5	4		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	21	4	50	10	52	10	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	40	8	75	14	54	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		1		0		183	2

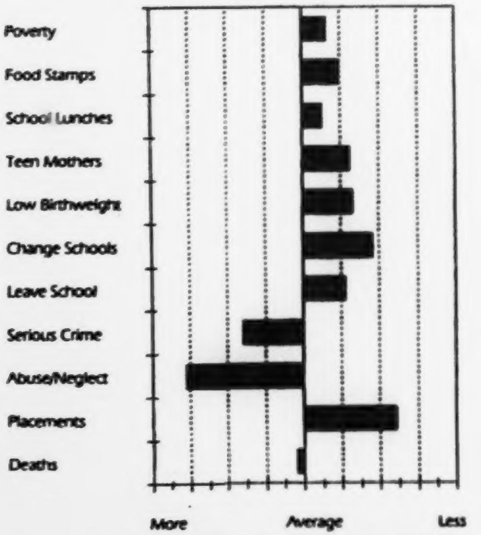
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Douglas

Demographics

Number of children under 18	7,877
Number of children of color	254
White	7,665
African American	35
American Indian	19
Asian	55
Other race	27
Two or more races	76
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	84

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Douglas County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Douglas County is moderately large county located in the west central part of the state. The county seat is Alexandria. Douglas County had a 1999 per capita personal income of $24,582, which ranked thirty-first among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry since 1999 was transportation and public utilities, which increased 13%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.7%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average rate of reports of child abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,229	16%	937	11%±2	1,113	13.2±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	837	10%	623	8%	474	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,498	26%	1,454	25%	1,425	26%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	6		6	8	4	13	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	21	6%	16	5%	16	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	387	7%	442	8%	483	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			38	10%	22	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	107	32	158	41	87	22	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	155	20	95	12	74	9	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	27	3	33	4	72	9	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		4		1		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

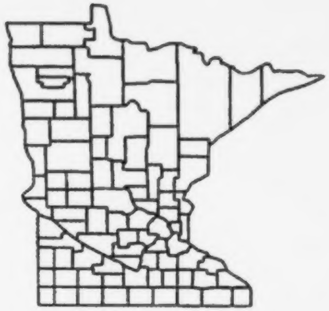
Faribault

Faribault County is a mid-size county located in southern Minnesota on the Iowa border. The county seat is Blue Earth. The per capita personal income of Faribault County in 1999 was $22,431, which ranked fifty-seventh among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry was non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased 17% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.2%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average reports of child abuse and neglect.

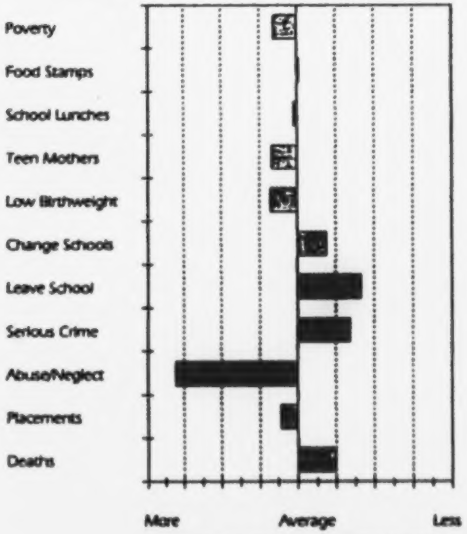
Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of school transfers.



Demographics

Number of children under 18	3,946
Number of children of color	375
White	3,731
African American	31
American Indian	17
Asian	18
Other race	81
Two or more races	68
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	259

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Faribault County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	762	17%	601	14%±3	695	16.4±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	625	14%	463	11%	298	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,012	33%	883	31%	795	32%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	4		7	19	8	14	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	13	7%	7	5%	9	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	264	9%	295	10%	315	12%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			15	8%	12	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	37	19	30	15	17	8	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	66	14	59	14	116 (b)	12	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	52	11	56	13	191 (b)	20	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		3		0		183	2

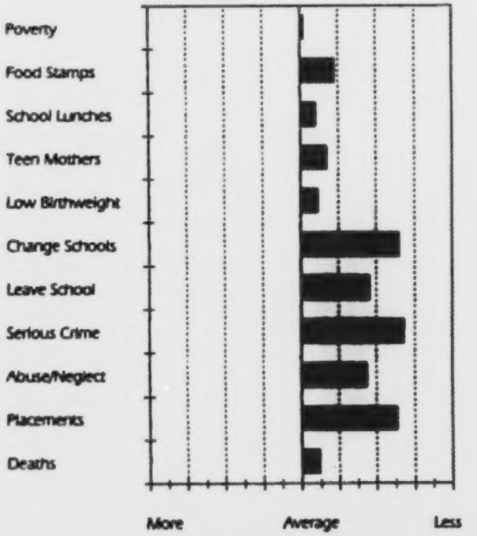
(a) mothers under 18 (b) for Faribault & Martin Counties combined * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Fillmore

Demographics

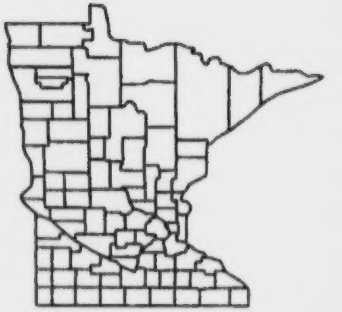
Number of children under 18	5,513
Number of children of color	143
White	5,399
African American	20
American Indian	6
Asian	11
Other race	18
Two or more races	59
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	49

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Fillmore County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Fillmore County is a mid-size county located along the Iowa border in southeastern Minnesota. The county seat is Preston. In 1999, Fillmore County had a per capita personal income of $22,435, which ranked fifty-sixth among Minnesota counties. Fillmore County's largest industries were services, and state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The industry experiencing the largest growth between 1998 and 1999 was finance, insurance and real estate, which increased 14%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.9%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of children changing schools and arrests for serious crimes, and out-of-home placements.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,009	17%	830	14%±3	840	14.6±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	588	10%	509	9%	294	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	976	27%	918	26%	876	27%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	9		4	12	4	11	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	9	3%	6	3%	14	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	178	5%	212	6%	203	6%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			6	3%	11	4%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	0		16	6	13	5	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	30	5	17	3	11	2	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	29	5	23	4	32	6	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		1		183	2

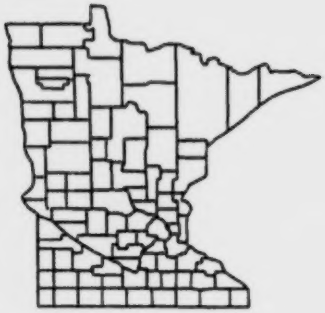
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Freeborn

Demographics

Number of children under 18	7,808
Number of children of color	1,057
White	7,154
African American	36
American Indian	24
Asian	71
Other race	359
Two or more races	164
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	830

Freeborn County is located in south central Minnesota along the Iowa border. The county seat is Albert Lea. It is the twenty-eighth largest county in the state. Freeborn County's per capita personal income was $22,835, which ranked forty-ninth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and non-durable goods manufacturing. Non-durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, which increased 18% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.6%.

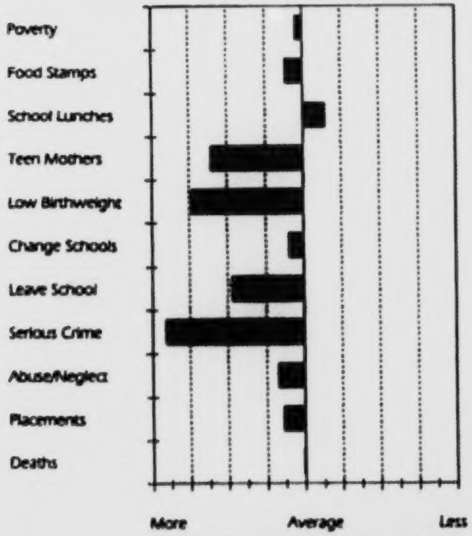


Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of births to teens, children born at low birth weight, and arrests for serious crimes.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps; increase in percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunch.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Freeborn County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,273	15%	1,117	14%±3	1,202	15.3±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,163	13%	975	12%	713	9%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,210	21%	1,347	26%	1,401	29%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	15		10	16	23	24	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	32	8%	23	7%	26	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	574	10%	672	13%	593	12%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			75	18%	54	14%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	180	50	213	57	145	37	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	101	11	39	5	53	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	110	12	124	15	142	18	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		2		0		183	2

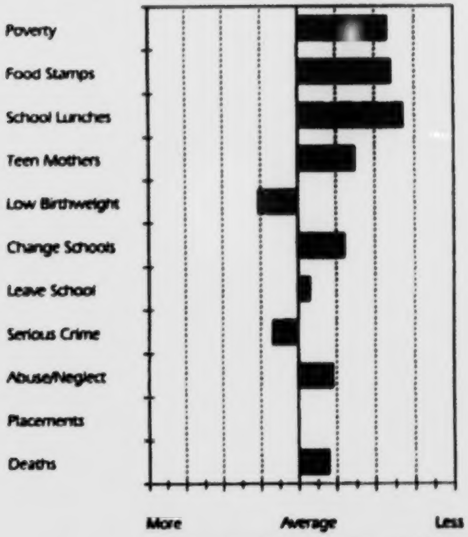
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Goodhue

Demographics

Number of children under 18	11,702
Number of children of color	776
White	11,010
African American	141
American Indian	168
Asian	114
Other race	84
Two or more races	185
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	185

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Goodhue County for the Decade



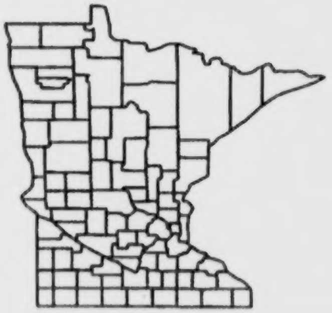
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Goodhue County is located in southeastern Minnesota along the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin border. The county seat is Red Wing. It's the twentieth largest county in Minnesota. The Prairie Island Indian Reservation lies within its borders. Grant County had a 1999 per capita personal income of $2,611, the ninth highest in the state. The largest industries in the county were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry was services, increasing 11.5% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.6%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increases in percentage of students changing schools or not graduating on time.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,052	9%	875	7%±2	1,070	8.9±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	619	5%	580	5%	391	3%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,169	14%	1,613	17%	1,275	17%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	10		7	11	7	9	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	21	4%	28	5%	28	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	639	7%	720	8%	749	10%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)	0	0%	50	8%	62	11%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	160	34	217	40	72	12	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	85	7	67	6	48	4	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	133	11	158	13	174	15	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		1		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Grant

Demographics

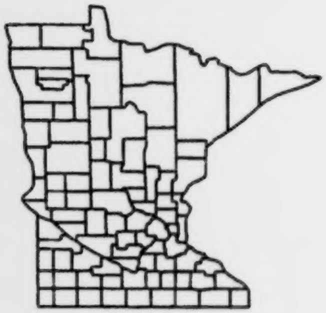
Number of children under 18	1,505
Number of children of color	42
White	1,465
African American	6
American Indian	7
Asian	3
Other race	10
Two or more races	14
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	13

Grant County is the eighth smallest county in the state and is located in west central Minnesota. The county seat is Elbow Lake. In 1999, Grant had a per capita personal income of $23,128, which was forty-sixth highest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were services, farming, and state and local government. The greatest growth came from durable goods manufacturing, which increased by over 20% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.7%.

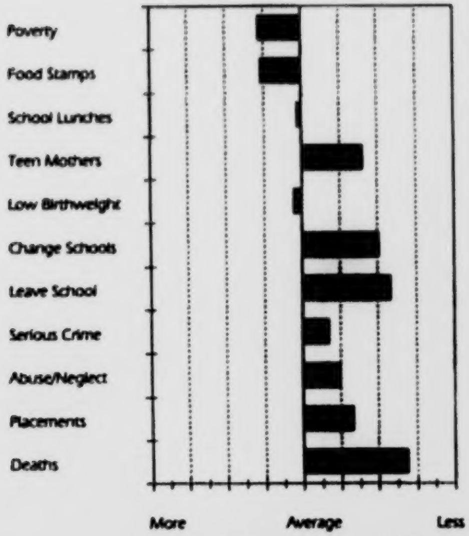
Positives: Lower than average percentage of students changing schools or not graduating on time.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.



Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Grant County for the Decade



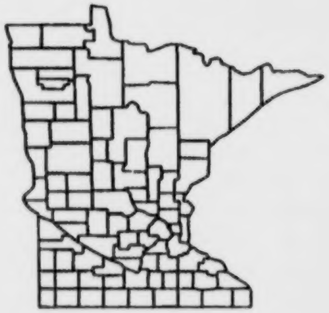
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	288	18%	236	15%±3	277	17.7±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	241	16%	230	15%	136	9%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	458	32%	495	32%	434	31%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	0		3	13	1	7	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	1	2%	4	6%	8	13%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	86	6%	124	8%	108	7%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			2	2%	2	2%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	11	16	6		15	19	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	2		7		11	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	9		14	9	15	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		1		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Hennepin

Hennepin County, part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area, is the largest county in the state. The county seat is Minneapolis. The county is ethnically and racially diverse. In 1999, it had a per capita personal income of $42,313, the highest in the state. The county's largest industries were services; finance, insurance and real estate; and durable goods manufacturing. Retail trade was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 13% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.6%.



Positives: Near average county for percentage of children in poverty and violent deaths.

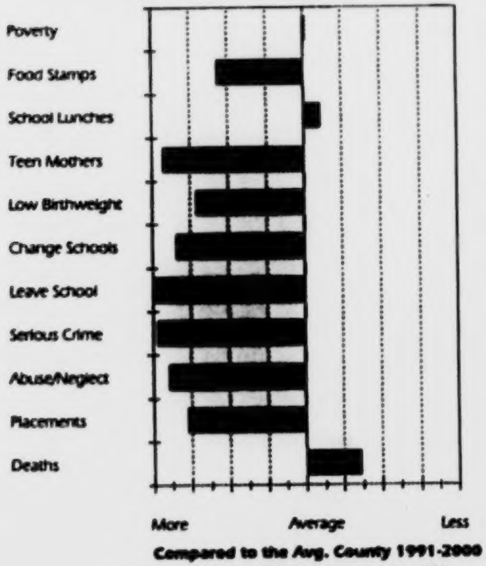
Concerns: Higher than average percentage of births to teens, children born at low birth weight, students changing schools or not graduating on time, serious crimes, and reports of abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Increase in students changing schools, decrease in arrests for serious crime.

Demographics

Number of children under 18	267,502
Number of children of color	87,745
White	185,458
African American	37,374
American Indian	3,818
Asian	18,408
Other race	7,712
Two or more races	14,732
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	15,242

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Hennepin County for the Decade



(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	36,924	15%	35,618	14%±3	36,922	14.7±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	45,386	18%	42,488	17%	30,820	12%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	32,365	24%	44,360	29%	48,611	31%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	557		534	27	490	22	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	967	6%	1,045	7%	1,121	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	23,929	17%	26,012	17%	29,705	19%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			2,180	25%	2,473	26%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	4,691	53	5,436	54	4,567	39	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	3,048	12	2,919	12	3,922	15	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	5,813	24	4,933	20	4,825	18	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	35		42		35		183	2

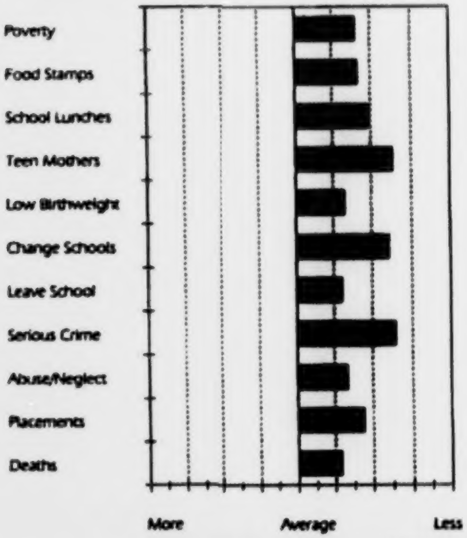
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Houston

Demographics

Number of children under 18	5,360
Number of children of color	192
White	5,192
African American	37
American Indian	12
Asian	41
Other race	17
Two or more races	17
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	49

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Houston County for the Decade



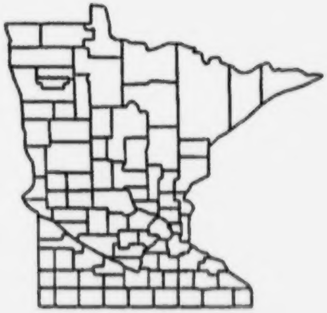
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Houston County is a mid-size county located in the southeastern corner of Minnesota on the Iowa and Wisconsin borders. The county seat is Caledonia. It is considered part of the LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 1999, Houston County had a per capita personal income of $25,103, which ranked twenty-fifth among Minnesota counties. Services, state and local government, and transportation and public utilities were the largest industries in 1999. Finance, insurance and real estate was the fastest growing industry, increasing almost 19% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of births to teens, children born at low birth weight, students changing schools and arrests for serious crime.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps and free or reduced price school lunch. Increase in children born at low birth weight.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	612	11%	515	9%±2	593	10.7±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	435	8%	318	6%	220	4%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	727	22%	773	21%	611	17%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	7		3	8	0	3	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	2%	10	4%	18	8%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	175	5%	238	7%	264	7%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			15	5%	16	6%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	1		13	5	14	5	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	14	3	35	6	25	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	24	5	30	6	71	13	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		0		0		183	2

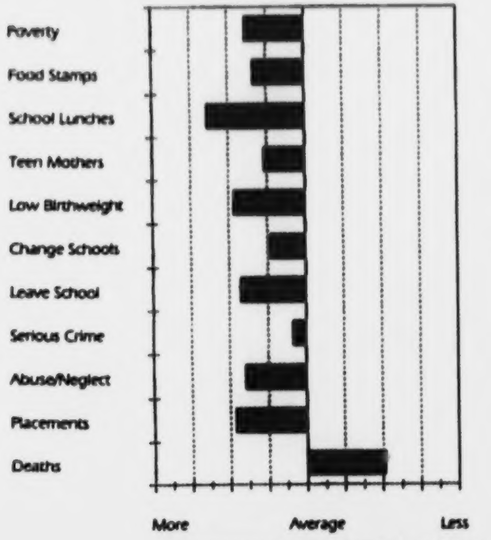
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Hubbard

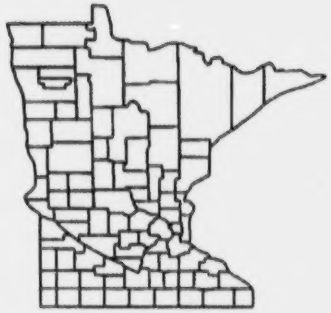
Demographics

Number of children under 18	4,514
Number of children of color	323
White	4,222
African American	16
American Indian	161
Asian	17
Other race	16
Two or more races	82
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	57

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Hubbard County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)



Hubbard County is a mid-size county located in the north central portion of the state. The county seat is Park Rapids. Portions of the Leech Lake Reservation are located in the county. In 1999, Hubbard County had a per capita personal income of $21,186, the seventeenth lowest in the state. Its largest industries were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. Non-durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 17.5% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.9%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunch, and children in out-of-home placements..

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps, increase in percentage of children receiving free or reduced price school lunch.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,213	29%	840	19%±4	860	18.8±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	737	17%	643	15%	439	10%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,059	40%	1,185	41%	1,220	44%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	6		10	17	15	25	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	7	4%	10	6%	10	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	373	14%	433	15%	431	15%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			30	16%	33	15%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	56	31	32	15	41	18	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	62	15	42	10	23	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	89	21	67	15	105	23	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		1		183	2

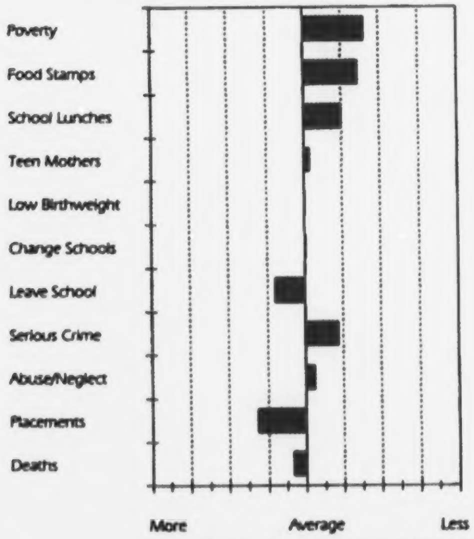
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Isanti

Demographics

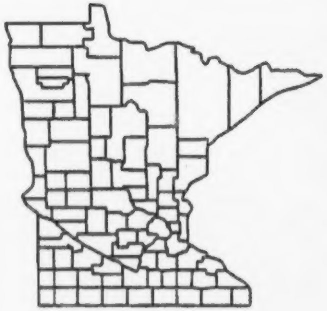
Number of children under 18	8,970
Number of children of color	413
White	8,632
African American	33
American Indian	75
Asian	54
Other race	25
Two or more races	151
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	117

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Isanti County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Isanti County is a mid-size county located in east central Minnesota on the northern edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county seat is Cambridge. Isanti County's 1999 per capita personal income of $22,416 ranked thirty-ninth among Minnesota counties. Services, state and local government and durable goods manufacturing were the largest industries in 1999. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing, which increased by 22% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.9%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of students transferring schools and in out-of-home placements.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,034	13%	833	9%±2	1,023	10.7±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	879	10%	609	7%	417	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,316	24%	1,486	25%	1,265	21%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	9		15	14	9	11	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	9	3%	23	5%	22	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	540	10%	656	12%	705	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			47	14%	44	11%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	66	19	62	15	65	14	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	33	4	91	10	103	11	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	121	15	141	16	204	23	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	4		2		1		183	2

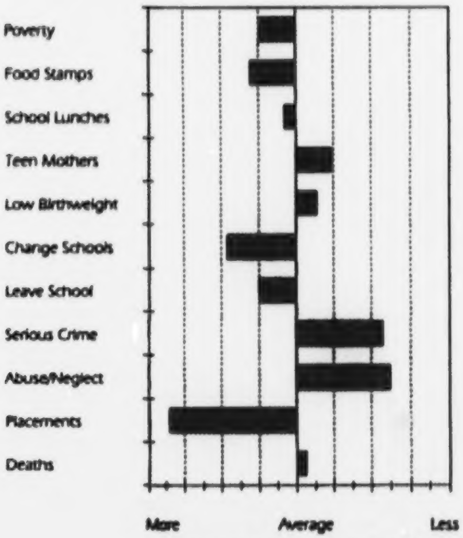
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Itasca

Demographics

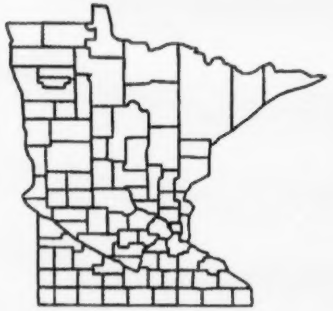
Number of children under 18	10,729
Number of children of color	1,048
White	9,729
African American	37
American Indian	613
Asian	40
Other race	41
Two or more races	269
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	119

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Itasca County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Itasca County is a moderately large county located in the central section of northern Minnesota. The county seat is Grand Rapids. Part of Leech Lake Indian Reservation is within the county borders. Its per capita personal income of $20,861 was the fourteenth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and non-durable goods manufacturing. Construction was the fastest growing industry, increasing by almost 13% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 7.4%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of arrests for serious crimes and reports of child abuse and neglect.

Concerns: Higher than average rate of children in out-of-home placements.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps; increase in reports of child abuse and neglect.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,794	24%	2,158	18%±4	2,085	17.3±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	2,239	19%	1,650	14%	942	9%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,603	32%	2,277	27%	2,533	34%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	22		19	12	15	12	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	29	6%	21	5%	26	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	1,363	16%	1,087	13%	1,286	16%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			86	14%	83	13%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	17	3	13	2	5		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	24	2	55	5	80	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	206	18	247	20	310	29	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		3		1		183	2

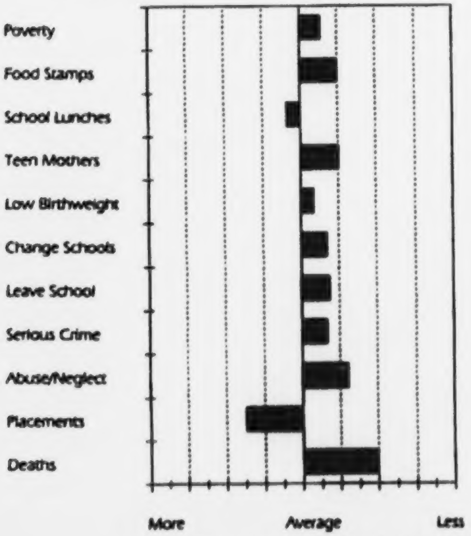
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Jackson

Demographics

Number of children under 18	2,761
Number of children of color	184
White	2,616
African American	4
American Indian	3
Asian	60
Other race	53
Two or more races	25
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	93

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Jackson County for the Decade



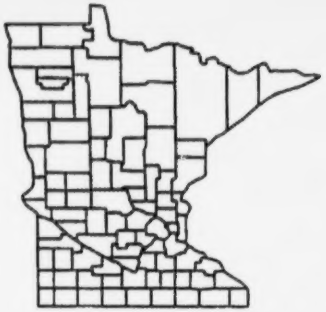
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Jackson County is a moderately small county located in southwestern Minnesota on the Iowa border. The county seat is Jackson. Jackson County's 1999 per capita personal income of $22,132 ranked sixtieth in the state. The largest industries in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry was services, which increased 10.5% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.3%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	735	23%	376	12%±3	412	13.4±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	365	11%	257	8%	124	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	638	31%	580	29%	515	30%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	1		3	12	0	13	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	4%	11	9%	6	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	203	10%	233	12%	168	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			4	3%	6	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	22	16	49	33	22	15	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	12	4	17	5	23	8	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	29	9	70	22	73	26	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

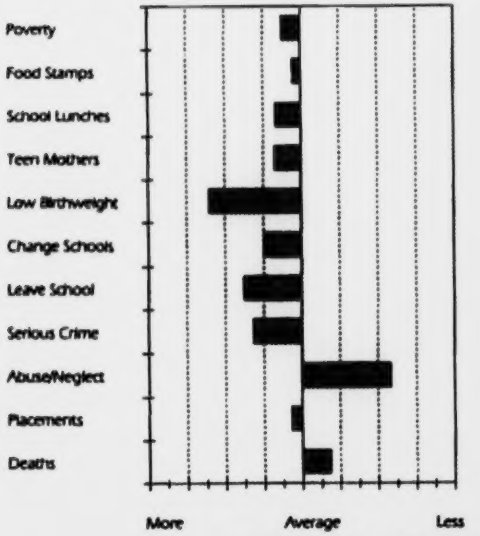
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Kanabec

Demographics

Number of children under 18	4,127
Number of children of color	246
White	3,917
African American	12
American Indian	55
Asian	35
Other race	12
Two or more races	96
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	56

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Kanabec County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Kanabec County is a moderately small county located in east central Minnesota. The county seat is Mora. In 1999, the county had a per capita personal income of $19,347, which was the fourth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the Kanabec County in 1999 were state and local government, retail trade, and services. The fastest growing industry was services, which increased almost 11% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.9%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children born at low birth weight and reports of child abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Increases in school transfers and children not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	890	23%	653	15%±4	704	16.1±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	615	15%	445	11%	336	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	653	25%	949	33%	903	33%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	6		3	12	8	16	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	15	10%	5	3%	7	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	293	11%	343	12%	359	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			22	12%	29	14%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	26	16	65	34	58	28	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	9		8		16	4	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	24	6	67	16	83	20	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		0		0		183	2

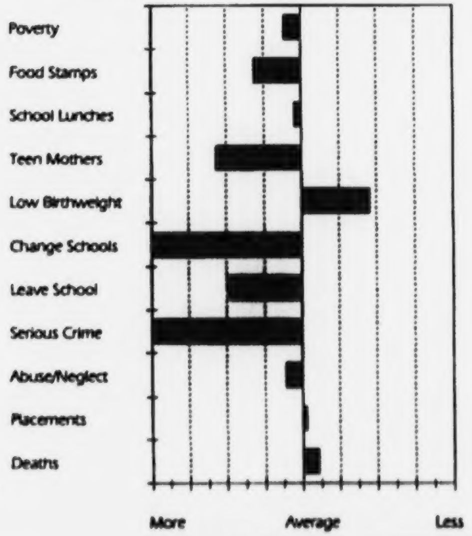
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Kandiyohi

Demographics

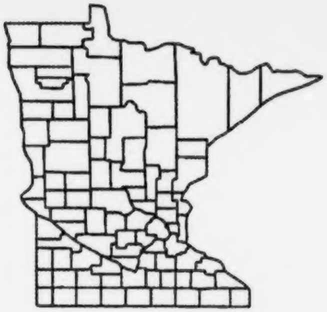
Number of children under 18	10,980
Number of children of color	1,883
White	9,735
African American	97
American Indian	68
Asian	61
Other race	800
Two or more races	219
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	1,546

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Kandiyohi County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Kandiyohi County is located in west central Minnesota and is the twenty-second largest county in the state. The county seat is Willmar. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. In 1999, it had a per capita personal income of $26,036, which ranked sixteenth in the state. In 1999, the largest industries in the county were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing was construction, which increased 8% from 1998 to 1999. The 2000 unemployment rate was 3.7%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of births to teens, children born at low birth weight, school transfers, or not graduating on time, and arrests for serious crime.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of school transfers and students not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,014	18%	1,737	15%±3	1,869	16±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	2,227	18%	1,568	13%	1,153	11%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,238	30%	1,827	28%	2,074	33%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	22		19	21	27	20	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	20	4%	26	5%	20	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	1,242	16%	1,237	19%	1,679	26%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			70	15%	98	19%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	269	59	349	66	159	29	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	77	6	96	8	100	9	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	148	12	124	11	127	12	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	6		3		1		183	2

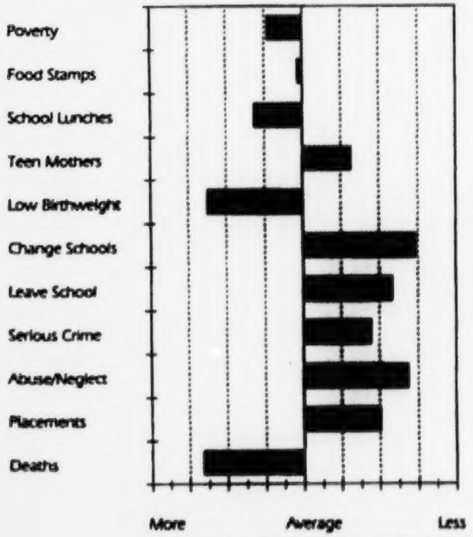
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Kittson

Demographics

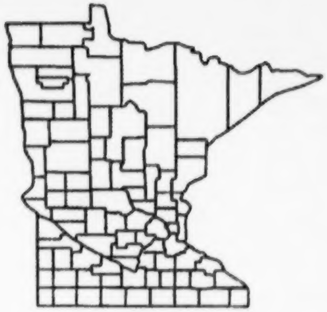
Number of children under 18	1,325
Number of children of color	71
White	1,277
African American	4
American Indian	5
Asian	6
Other race	12
Two or more races	21
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	38

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Kittson County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Kittson County is in the northwest corner of Minnesota, bordering North Dakota and Canada. The county seat is Hallock. Kittson is the sixth smallest county in Minnesota. Kittson County's per capita personal income of $25,843 ranked seventeenth among Minnesota counties. The county's largest industries in 1999 were farming, services, and state and local government. Farming was the fastest growing industry in Kittson County between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 7.8%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of children born at low birth weight, children changing schools or not graduating on time, and reports of child abuse and neglect, and out-of-home placements.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunch.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	239	15%	188	13%±3	231	17.2±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	167	11%	180	13%	81	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	375	33%	408	34%	409	40%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	0		2	19	0	0%	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	1	2%	3	6%	4	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	34	3%	120	10%	51	5%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			5	6%	1	1%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	0		24	39	3		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	1		5		3		11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	4		6		13	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		0		0		183	2

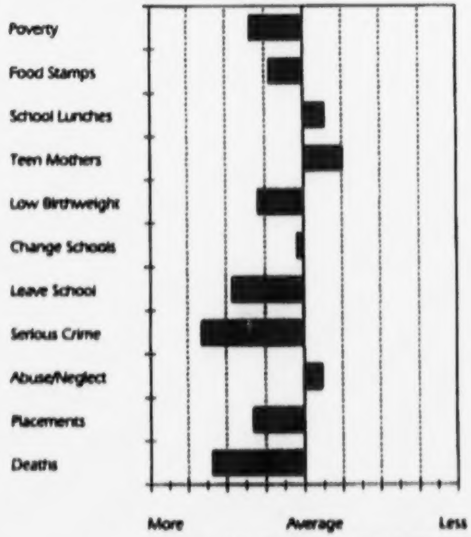
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Koochiching

Demographics

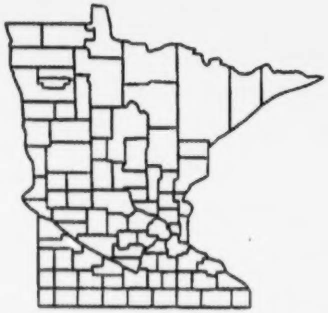
Number of children under 18	3,425
Number of children of color	243
White	3,209
African American	15
American Indian	100
Asian	7
Other race	8
Two or more races	86
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	42

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Koochiching County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Koochiching County is a moderately small county located in northern Minnesota on the Canadian border. The county seat is International Falls. Part of the Boise Forte Indian Reservation lies within the county. In 1999, Koochiching County had a per capita personal income of $22,753, which ranked fiftieth in the state. The largest industries in 1999 were non-durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased almost 5%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.6%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children arrested for serious crimes and violent deaths.

Trends to Watch: Increase in children born at low birth weight, percentage of school transfers and children not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	902	21%	630	16%±3	681	18.3±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	583	14%	463	12%	407	12%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	648	24%	706	27%	684	29%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	7		4	15	1	8	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	8	4%	4	3%	11	8%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			303	12%	360	15%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			33	16%	42	19%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	91	50	50	27	84	50	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	25	6	31	8	26	8	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	63	15	69	17	79	23	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		1		2		183	2

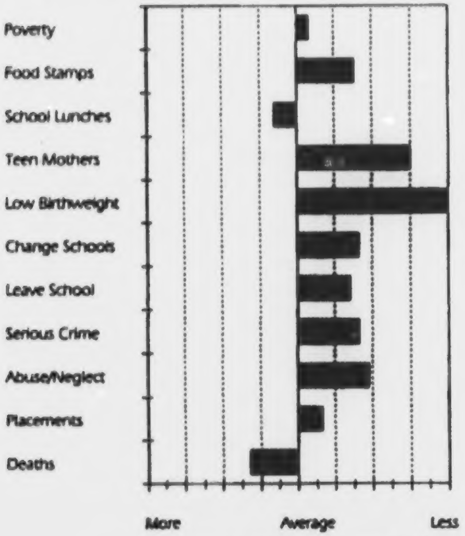
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Lac Qui Parle

Demographics

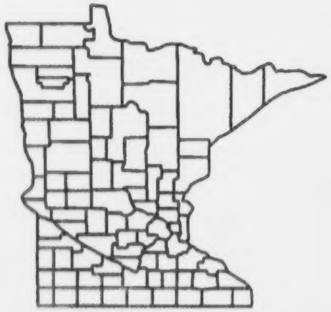
Number of children under 18	1,977
Number of children of color	48
White	1,933
African American	5
American Indian	8
Asian	8
Other race	4
Two or more races	19
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	10

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lac Qui Parle County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Lac Qui Parle County is located in southwestern Minnesota on the South Dakota border next to the Minnesota River. The county seat is Madison. It is the twelfth smallest county in the state. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $23,356 ranked forty-second among Minnesota counties. Lac Qui Parle County's largest industries in 1999 were farming, state and local government, and services. Transportation and public utilities showed the largest increase between 1998 and 1999, increasing at a rate of 9%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.8%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of teen births and reports of child abuse and neglect.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children changing schools.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	320	13%	248	11%±3	284	14±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	189	8%	123	6%	100	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	587	31%	673	31%	614	32%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	2		1	7	1	5	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	1	1%	2	2%	3	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			160	7%	204	10%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			10	7%	8	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	0		17	17	8		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	4		6		3		11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	15	6	31	15	21	11	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Lake

Demographics

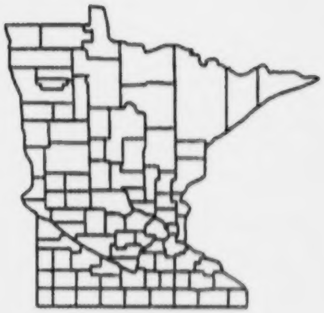
Number of children under 18	2,463
Number of children of color	92
White	2,380
African American	4
American Indian	30
Asian	3
Other race	7
Two or more races	39
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	23

Lake County is a moderately small county located in northeastern Minnesota on the North Shore of Lake Superior. The county seat is Two Harbors. It is the eighteenth smallest county in Minnesota. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $22,354 was fifty-eighth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were mining, and state and local government, and services. The fastest growing industry was services, which increased by 6% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.5%.

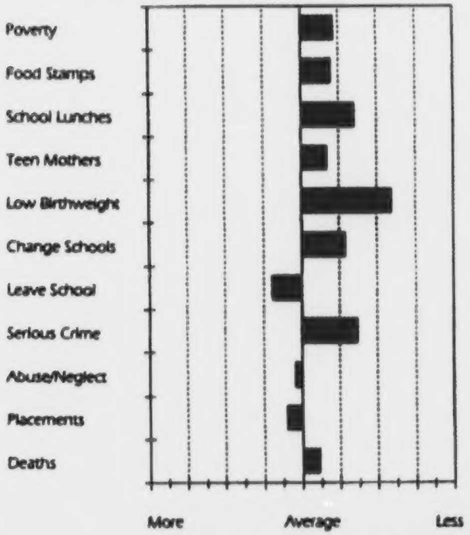
Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children not graduating on time.



Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lake County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000

(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	329	13%	279	11%±2	310	12.6±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	321	13%	188	7%	155	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	441	20%	495	22%	471	23%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	0		2	11	3	8	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	4%	2	2%	8	8%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			162	7%	154	7%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			12	8%	18	13%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	7		19	15	11	9	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	12	5	24	9	37	15	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	37	15	26	10	37	15	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		0		183	2

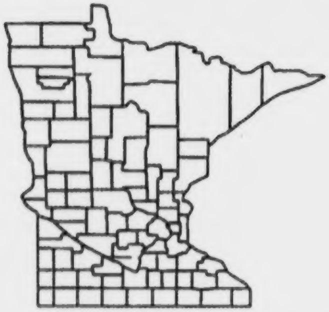
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Lake of the Woods

Demographics

Number of children under 18	1,118
Number of children of color	61
White	1,064
African American	7
American Indian	21
Asian	2
Other race	3
Two or more races	21
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	10

Lake of the Woods County is located in northern Minnesota on the Canadian border. The county seat is Baudette. It is the third smallest county in Minnesota. Portions of the Red Lake Indian Reservation (http://www.indians.state.mn.us/redlake.html) are located in the county. In 1999, the county had a per capita personal income of $20,333 which ranked tenth lowest among counties in Minnesota. The largest industries in 1999 were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry from 1998 to 1999 was non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased by 20%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.4%.

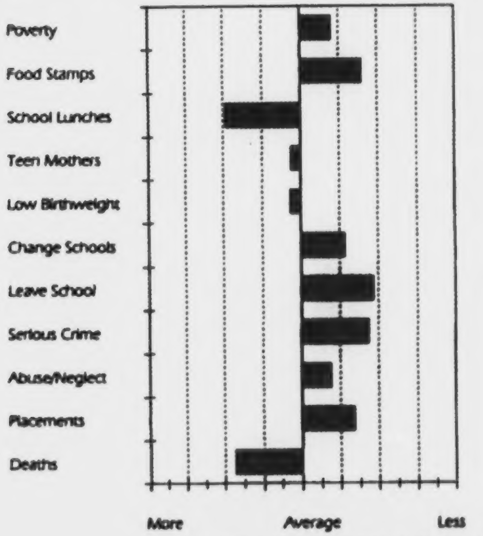


Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of school transfers and children receiving food stamps.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lake of the Woods County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	216	19%	139	11%±3	163	12.8±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	111	9%	69	6%	47	4%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	308	40%	351	42%	334	43%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	1		1	16	2	12	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	4	7%	0	0%	8	21%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			119	14%	72	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			1	2%	5	7%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	2		1		4		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	4		6		3		11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	13	11	11	9	5		18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

LeSueur

Demographics

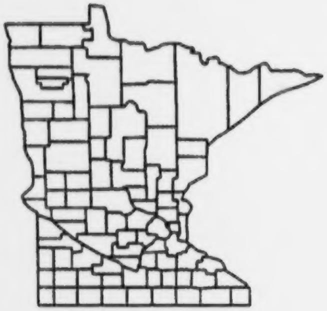
Number of children under 18	6,955
Number of children of color	585
White	6,571
African American	12
American Indian	19
Asian	30
Other race	242
Two or more races	81
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	453

LeSueur County is a mid-size county in south central Minnesota. The county seat is Le Center. LeSueur County's 1999 per capita personal income of $25,045 ranked twenty-sixth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were durable goods manufacturing, services, and non-durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry in the county was non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased by 16% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.8%.

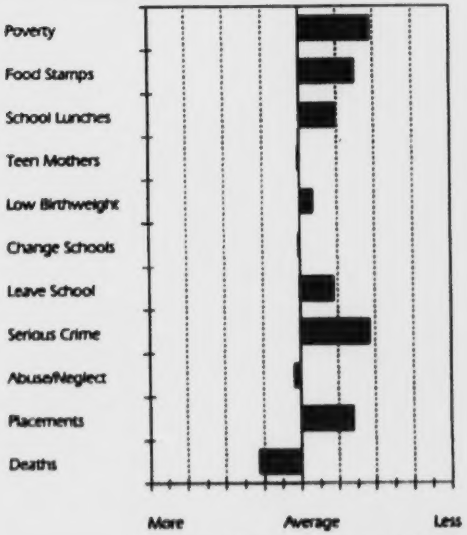
Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in reports of child abuse and neglect, and out-of-home placements.



Measuring the Well-Being of Children in LeSueur County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	824	12%	610	8%±2	736	9.9±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	573	8%	512	7%	368	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	809	19%	1,265	25%	1,175	25%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	9		12	16	13	14	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	20	6%	17	5%	13	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			629	12%	645	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			33	10%	24	6%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	16	5	19	6	28	8	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	44	6	67	9	86	12	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	41	6	55	8	77	11	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		1		1		183	2

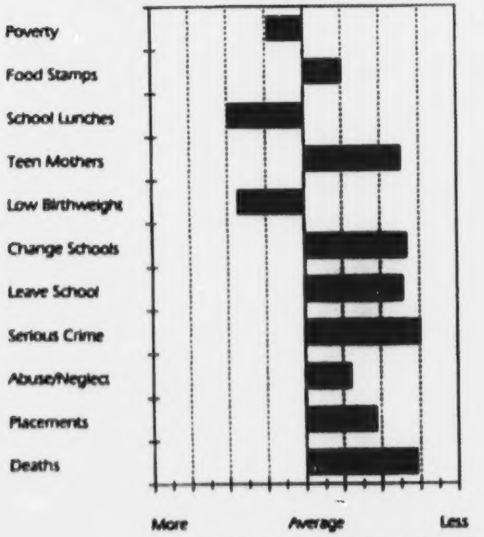
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Lincoln

Demographics

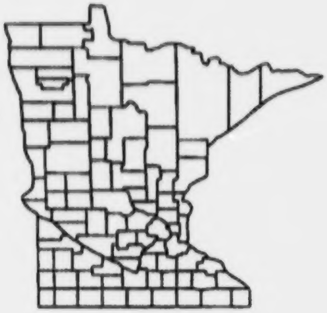
Number of children under 18	1,525
Number of children of color	51
White	1,482
African American	2
American Indian	12
Asian	5
Other race	14
Two or more races	10
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	25

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lincoln County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Lincoln County, the ninth smallest county in the state, is located in southwestern Minnesota on the South Dakota border. The county seat is Ivanhoe. Lincoln County's 1999 per capita personal income of $19,935 was the sixth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Lincoln County in 1999 were services, farming, and state and local government. Services was the county's fastest growing industry between 1998 and 1999, increasing by over 10%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.7%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of teen births, children born at low birth weight, children changing schools or not graduating on time, and arrests for serious crimes.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps and free and reduced price school lunch.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	419	23%	257	15%±4	281	17.2±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	207	12%	128	7%	69	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	429	39%	423	39%	321	35%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	2		2	11	0	4	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	1	2%	5	5%	4	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			54	5%	80	8%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			3	3%	3	2%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	0		0		0		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	8		11	6	35 (b)	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	8		12	7	118 (b)	9	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

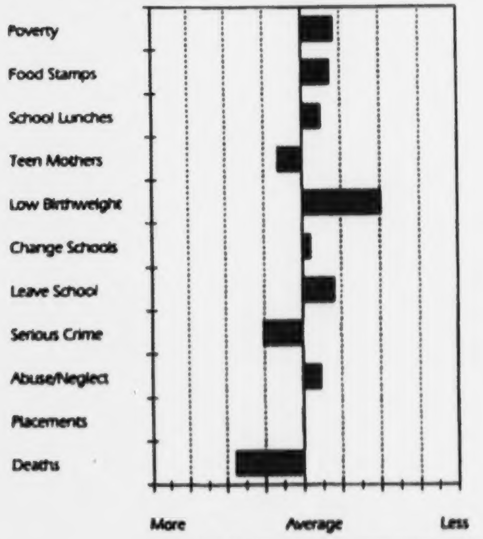
(a) mothers under 18 (b) for Region 8 N (Lincoln, Lyon, and Murray Counties) * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Lyon

Demographics

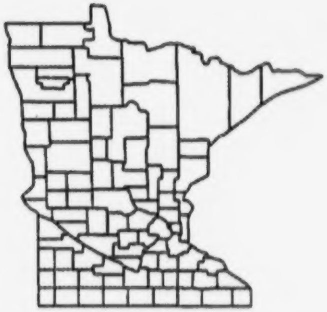
Number of children under 18	6,650
Number of children of color	920
White	5,938
African American	113
American Indian	31
Asian	204
Other race	216
Two or more races	148
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	459

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Lyon County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Lyon County is a mid-size county located in southwestern Minnesota. The county seat is Marshall. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. In 1999, Lyon County had a per capita personal income of $27,483, which ranked tenth in the state. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were non-durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry from 1998 to 1999, increasing by 15%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.1%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in the percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	940	14%	717	10%±2	850	12.7±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	716	10%	587	9%	508	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,262	26%	1,412	28%	1,302	27%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	8		8	17	7	12	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	4	1%	12	4%	18	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			584	12%	523	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			23	6%	23	6%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	116	42	101	33	33	10	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	41	6	44	6	35 (b)	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	105	15	94	14	118 (b)	9	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		1		3		183	2

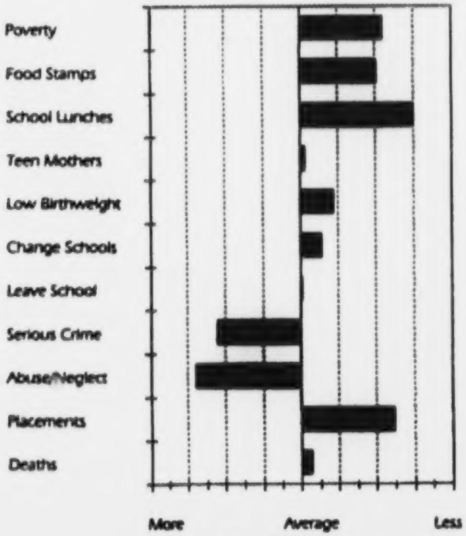
(a) mothers under 18 (b) for Region 8 N (Lincoln, Lyon, and Murray Counties) * Rates not given for less than 10 events

McLeod

Demographics

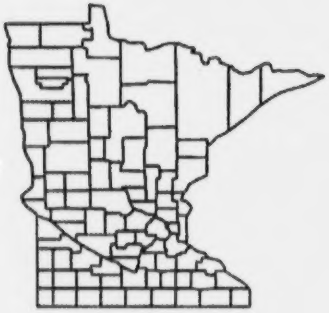
Number of children under 18	9,684
Number of children of color	801
White	9,148
African American	33
American Indian	23
Asian	54
Other race	303
Two or more races	123
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	573

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in McLeod County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

McLeod County is located in the south central portion of the state and is the twenty-fifth largest county. The county seat is Glencoe. The county's 1999 per capita personal income was $26,944, the twelfth largest in the state. Its largest industries in 1999 were durable goods manufacturing, non-durable goods manufacturing and state and local government. Construction was the fastest growing industry, more than doubling from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.9%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children.

Concerns: Higher than average rate of arrests for serious crime and reports of child abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children receiving free or reduced price school lunch.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	780	8%	727	7%±2	919	9.2±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	580	6%	554	6%	448	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	707	12%	852	13%	1,103	18%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	7		13	15	8	14	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	13	3%	18	4%	28	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			644	10%	651	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			54	12%	35	8%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	154	40	228	52	145	31	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	113	12	131	14	93	10	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	55	6	42	4	58	6	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	4		3		0		183	2

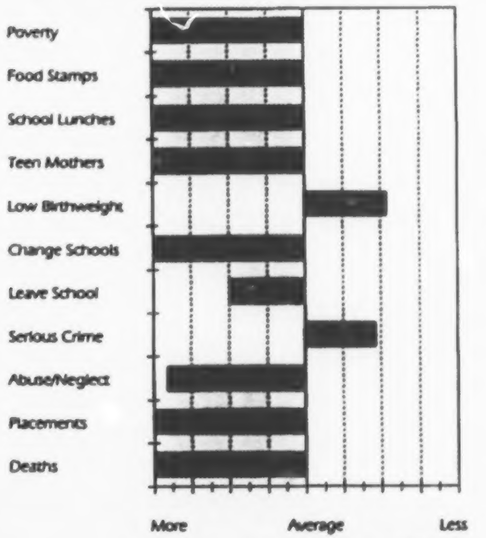
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Mahnomen

Demographics

Number of children under 18	1,515
Number of children of color	813
White	708
African American	2
American Indian	604
Asian	1
Other race	4
Two or more races	196
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	23

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Mahnomen County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Mahnomen County is located in northwestern Minnesota and is the fifth smallest county in the state. The county seat is Mahnomen. Much of the White Earth Indian Reservation is located in the county. The county's 1999 personal per capita income was $18,045, the second lowest in the state. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and construction. Construction was the fastest growing industry, between 1990 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 8.3%.

Positives: Lower than average county for percentage of low birth weight babies and arrests for serious crime.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of low-income children, teen births, students changing schools or not graduating on time, and reports of child abuse and neglect, and children in out-of-home placements.

Trends to Watch: Most trends appear stable.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	556	35%	412	25%±6	456	28.3±8	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	324	20%	343	21%	293	19%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	956	64%	958	63%	860	65%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	2		6	32	7	36	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	3	5%	3	3%	2	3%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			339	22%	322	23%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			14	12%	16	15%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	2		13	15%	1		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	29	18	11	7	22	15	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	59	37	81	50	54	36	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		1		0		183	2

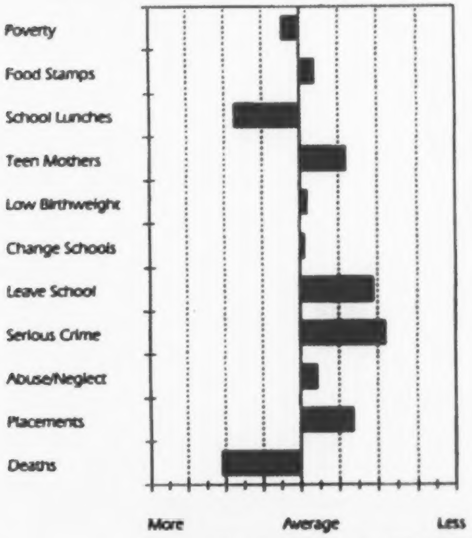
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Marshall

Demographics

Number of children under 18	2,583
Number of children of color	177
White	2,470
African American	3
American Indian	11
Asian	11
Other race	62
Two or more races	26
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	129

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Marshall County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Marshall County is the eighteenth smallest county in Minnesota, located along the North Dakota border in the northwest corner of the state. The county seat is Warren. Marshall County's 1999 per capita personal income of $20,887 ranked fifteenth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were state and local, and services, and construction. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing, which increase by 12% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 11.3%.

Positives: Lower than average rate of arrests for serious crime.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of school transfers.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	564	17%	421	14%±3	464	16±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	322	10%	305	10%	147	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	972	40%	702	36%	646	39%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	2		4	13	1	9	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	9	7%	7	6%	7	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			402	20%	196	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			8	5%	4	3%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	16	11	11	7	1		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	12	4	17	6	23	9	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	16	5	25	8	40	15	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		2		0		183	2

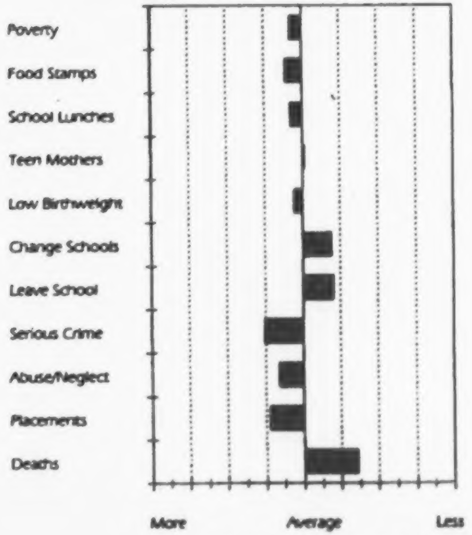
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Martin

Demographics

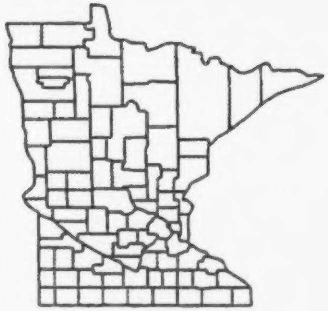
Number of children under 18	5,415
Number of children of color	316
White	5,136
African American	26
American Indian	9
Asian	28
Other race	125
Two or more races	91
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	189

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Martin County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Martin County is a mid-size county located in south central Minnesota on the Iowa border. The county seat is Fairmont. In 1999, Martin County had a per capita personal income of $24,551, which ranked thirty-second among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Martin County in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry in the county between 1998 and 1999 was non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased by 13%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4%.



Positives: Close to average county for most indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of students not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	820	13%	781	13%±3	891	15.6±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	774	13%	717	12%	502	9%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,266	30%	1,374	33%	1,220	32%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	12		9	17	4	10	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	13	4%	5	2%	13	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			358	9%	342	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			12	4%	31	10%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	56	21	84	31	73	26	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	28	5	50	8	116 (b)	12	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	59	10	89	15	191 (b)	20	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		-		183	2

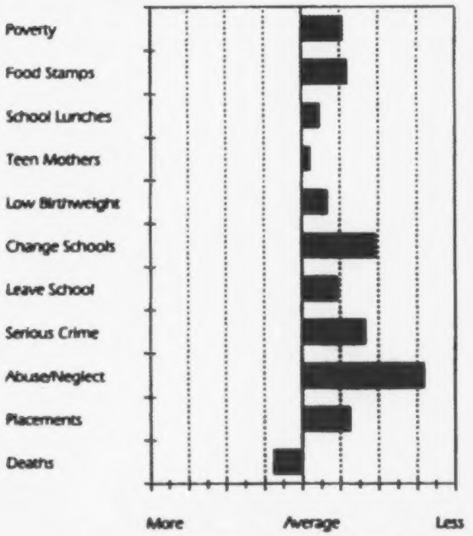
(a) mothers under 18 (b) for Faribault & Martin Counties combined * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Meeker

Demographics

Number of children under 18	6,109
Number of children of color	291
White	5,872
African American	14
American Indian	11
Asian	39
Other race	114
Two or more races	59
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	182

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Meeker County for the Decade



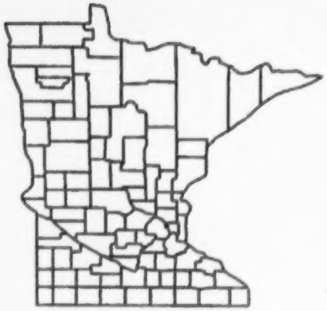
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Meeker County is a mid-size county in central Minnesota. The county seat is Litchfield. The 1999 per capita personal income in Meeker County was $22,558, ranking fifty-fourth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services. Farming was the fastest growing industry in the county, with income more than doubling between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.4%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of students changing schools and reports of child abuse and neglect.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decreases in percentage of children receiving food stamps and free or reduced price school lunch.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	974	16%	685	11%±2	777	12.1±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	596	10%	410	7%	327	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,574	28%	1,637	26%	1,556	25%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	6		8	13	8	15	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	7	3%	4	1%	13	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			458	7%	457	7%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			29	6%	34	7%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	10	4	14	5	66	22	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	11	2	9		17	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	54	9	54	9	53	9	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		1		3		183	2

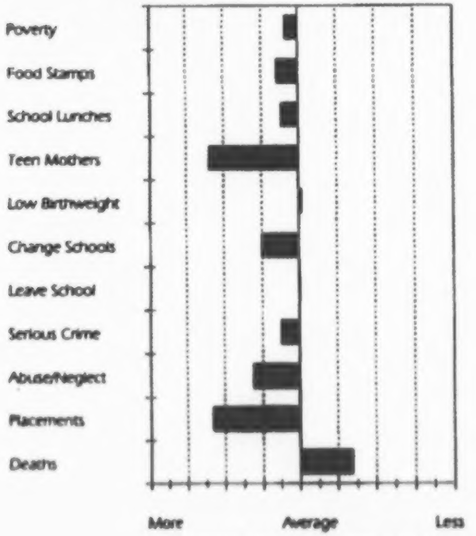
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Mille Lacs

Demographics

Number of children under 18	6,023
Number of children of color	688
White	5,396
African American	23
American Indian	445
Asian	14
Other race	17
Two or more races	128
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	96

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Mille Lacs County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Mille Lacs County is a mid-size county located in east central Minnesota. The county seat is Milaca. The Mille Lacs Indian Reservation is located within the county borders. Its 1999 per capita income of $20,900 was sixteenth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry was services, which increased almost 26% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.3%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of children born at low birth weight.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of births to teens, and out-of-home placements.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	861	16%	873	15%±3	960	15.7±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	795	14%	727	12%	483	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,889	32%	1,984	32%	1,852	30%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	14		21	28	5	17	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	11	4%	17	6%	10	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			829	13%	897	15%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			36	10%	44	11%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	53	23	75	28	59	19	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	84	15	55	9	43	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	98	18	122	21	125	21	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

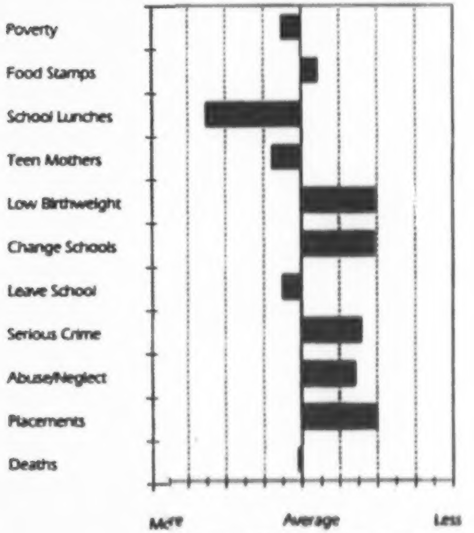
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Morrison

Demographics

Number of children under 18	8,894
Number of children of color	278
White	8,682
African American	31
American Indian	26
Asian	32
Other race	29
Two or more races	94
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	96

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Morrison County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Morrison County is a moderately large county located in central Minnesota. The county seat is Little Falls. The county's 1999 per capita personal income was $20,249, ranking eighth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 in the county were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. An increase in construction of 12% made it the fastest growing industry in Morrison County between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.5%.

Positives: Lower than average county for percentage of children born at low birth weight and percentage of students changing schools.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children born at low birth weight.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,204	23%	1,547	16%±4	1,540	16.1±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1118	12%	902	10%	489	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,839	44%	2,730	44%	2,177	37%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	8		11	15	10	15	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	13	3%	12	3%	18	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			504	8%	402	7%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			55	11%	71	13%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	45	11	44	10	40	9	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	45	5	46	5	51	6	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	61	7	59	6	88	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		2		3		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Mower

Demographics

Number of children under 18	9,690
Number of children of color	1,096
White	8,847
African American	101
American Indian	28
Asian	199
Other race	330
Two or more races	185
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	631

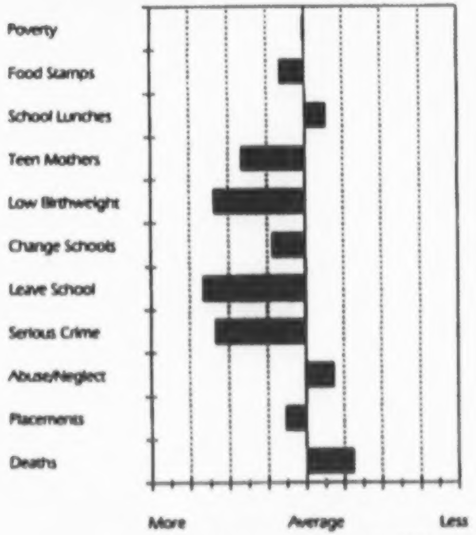
Mower County is located in southeastern Minnesota on the Iowa border. The county seat is Austin. It is the twenty-fourth largest county in the state. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $25,793 was the eighteenth largest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were non-durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government. Non- durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry between 1998 and 1999, increasing by 23%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.6%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children born at low birth weight, students not graduating on time, and arrests for serious crime.

Trends to Watch: Increase in school transfers and children not graduating on time.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Mower County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000

(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,548	16%	1,213	13%±3	1,386	14.9±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,401	14%	1,209	13%	820	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,428	25%	1,638	27%	1,715	29%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	26		11	15	16	21	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	26	5%	25	6%	38	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			675	11%	1,030	17%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			64	14%	86	18%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	146	36	157	36	145	31	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	54	6	39	4	72	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	96	10	130	14	173	18	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		1		3		183	2

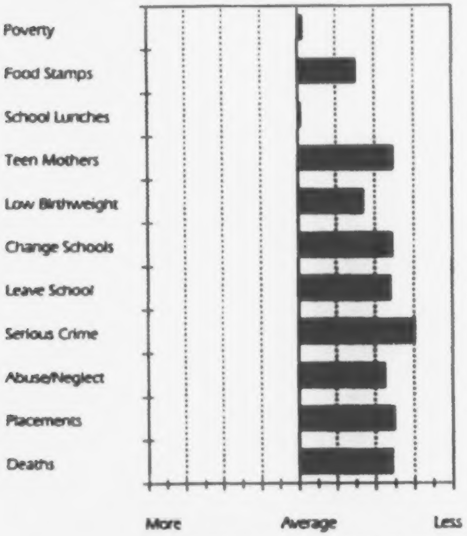
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Murray

Demographics

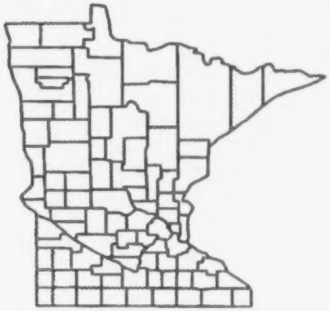
Number of children under 18	2,287
Number of children of color	102
White	2,215
African American	4
American Indian	11
Asian	5
Other race	19
Two or more races	33
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	55

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Murray County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Murray County is located in the southwestern corner of Minnesota. The county seat is Slayton. It is the fourteenth smallest county in the state. Murray County had a per capita personal income of $21,719 in 1999, which ranked sixty-fifth among Minnesota counties. Murray County's largest industries in 1999 were farming, services, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry in the county was non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased by 20% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.9%.



Positives: Lower than average rate of births to teens, school transfers, not graduating on time, arrests for serious crime, reports of child abuse and neglect and violent deaths.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of school transfers.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	421	16%	321	12%±3	370	14.5±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	253	10%	162	6%	100	4%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	367	24%	493	31%	415	29%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	1		4	9	2	6	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	3	2%	6	6%	7	9%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)			82	5%	111	8%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			3	3%	7	7%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	0		0		0		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	8		4		35	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	16	6	7		118	9	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

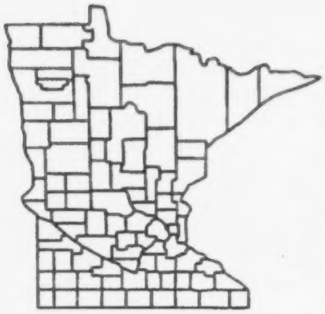
Nicollet

Nicollet County, located along the Minnesota River, is a moderately large county located in south central Minnesota. The county seat is St. Peter. Nicollet County's per capita personal income of $25,464 ranked twenty-first in the state. The largest industries in Nicollet County in 1999 were non-durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government. A 10% increase in retail trade made it the fastest growing industry in the county between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.2%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of children in low-income families and violent deaths.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

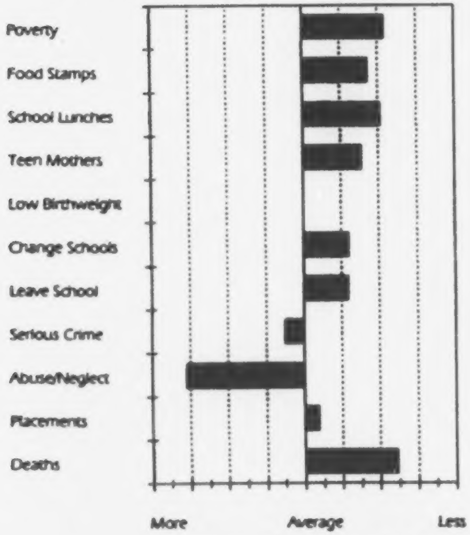
Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children not graduating on time; decrease in substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect.



Demographics

Number of children under 18	7,365
Number of children of color	481
White	6,993
African American	86
American Indian	19
Asian	74
Other race	74
Two or more races	119
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	208

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Nicollet County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	981	13%	631	8%±2	725	9.3±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	563	7%	472	6%	439	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	426	18%	391	16%	552	23%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	6		6	9	6	9	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	18	5%	19	6%	25	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	171	7%	201	8%	252	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)	0		17	8%	10	6%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	122	40	156	44	58	16	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	249	33	79	10	48	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	79	11	79	10	89	12	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		0		1		183	2

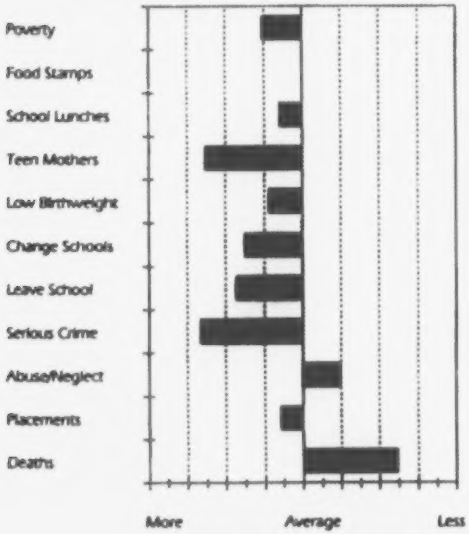
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Nobles

Demographics

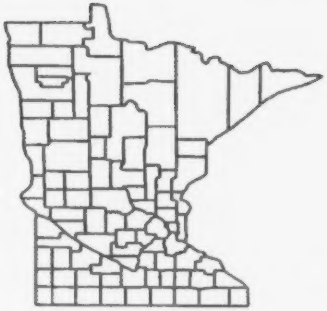
Number of children under 18	5,522
Number of children of color	1,407
White	4,421
African American	83
American Indian	20
Asian	318
Other race	523
Two or more races	157
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	898

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Nobles County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Nobles County is a mid-size county located in southwestern Minnesota on the Iowa border. The county seat is Worthington. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. Its per capita personal income in 1999 was $24,110, which was thirty-fourth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were non-durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services. Non-durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by almost 8% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.4%.



Positives: Lower than average rate of violent deaths.

Concerns: Higher than average rate of births to teens and arrests for serious crime.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	768	14%	646	12%±3	873	17.5±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	646	12%	536	10%	485	9%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	950	26%	1239	33%	1258	35%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	3		12	25	12	19	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	13	4%	19	7%	23	9%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	392	11%	674	18%	537	14%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			138	33%	32	11%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	0		121	49	114	44	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	49	9	15	3	19	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	67	12	85	16	64	12	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		1		183	2

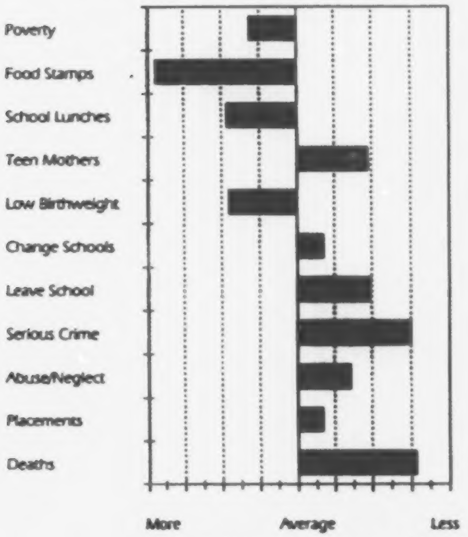
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Norman

Demographics

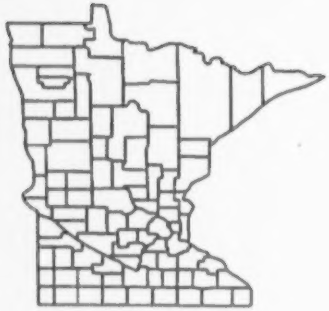
Number of children under 18	1,915
Number of children of color	233
White	1,753
African American	6
American Indian	45
Asian	13
Other race	40
Two or more races	58
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	119

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Norman County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Norman County, the eleventh smallest county in the state, is located in northwestern Minnesota along the Red River and North Dakota border. The county seat is Ada. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. Norman county's per capita personal income in 1999 was $23,327, which ranked forty-third among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were farming, services, and state and local government. Farming was the fastest growing industry in the county, almost doubling between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.9%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of children not graduating on time, arrests for serious crime and violent deaths.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving food stamps, and free or reduced-price lunches.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	596	27%	391	19%±4	363	18±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	631	30%	450	22%	180	9%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	627	38%	582	38%	520	38%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	2		2	7	4	10	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	6%	6	6%	3	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	166	10%	193	13%	136	10%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			5	4%	5	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	0		0		0		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	10	5	6	3	10	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	17	8	23	11	26	14	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		2		183	2

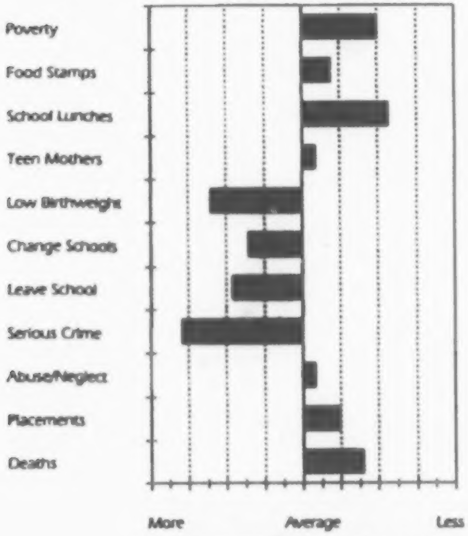
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Olmsted

Demographics

Number of children under 18	33,533
Number of children of color	5,159
White	28,897
African American	1,273
American Indian	89
Asian	1,803
Other race	438
Two or more races	1,033
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	1,008

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Olmsted County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Olmsted County in southeastern Minnesota is the eighth largest county in the state. The county seat is Rochester. Olmsted County's 1999 per capita personal income of $32,359 ranked sixth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county were services, durable goods manufacturing, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry was services, which increased 12% from 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.7%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of children in low-income families and children born at low birth weight.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children born at low birth weight, and arrests of children for serious crime.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,100	7%	2,648	8%±2	3,177	9.7±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	2,684	9%	3,076	10%	2,181	7%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	3,377	18%	3,778	18%	4,032	19%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	29		30	14	29	13	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	80	4%	113	7%	107	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	2,321	12%	3,001	15%	3,229	15%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			177	14%	263	17%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	544	48	737	58	352	23	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	158	5	293	9	167	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	227	7	276	9	432	13	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	6		3		1		183	2

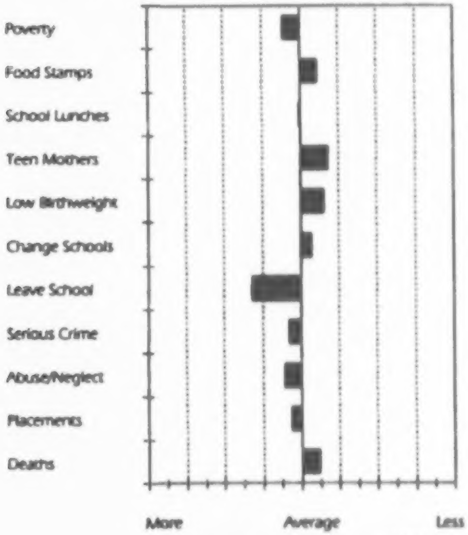
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Otter Tail

Demographics

Number of children under 18	14,238
Number of children of color	866
White	13,528
African American	80
American Indian	101
Asian	85
Other race	204
Two or more races	240
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	407

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Otter Tail County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Otter Tail County is located in the west central region of Minnesota. The county seat is Fergus Falls. The county is the thirteenth largest county in the state. Otter Tail County's 1999 per capita personal income of $22,050 ranked sixty-first among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry in Otter Tail County, increasing by 15% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.9%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,811	21%	2,065	14%±3	2,347	16±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,732	13%	1,252	9%	902	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,865	31%	2,755	29%	2,574	29%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	11		14	11	20	13	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	33	5%	32	6%	33	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	705	8%	1,135	12%	958	10%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			89	13%	115	15%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	168	30	122	19	116	16	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	137	10	126	9	77	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	205	15	164	12	182	13	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		3		4		183	2

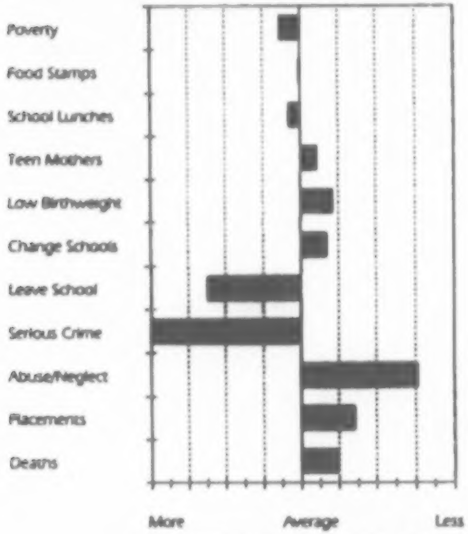
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Pennington

Demographics

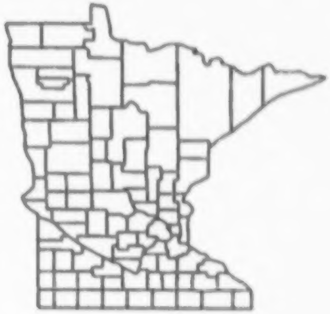
Number of children under 18	3,330
Number of children of color	192
White	3,170
African American	12
American Indian	29
Asian	30
Other race	31
Two or more races	58
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	69

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Pennington County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Pennington County is a moderately small county located in northwestern Minnesota. The county seat is Thief River Falls. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $24,800 was twenty-eighth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Pennington County in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and wholesale trade. Transportation and public utilities was the fastest growing industry in the county, increasing by 12% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 6.9%.



Positives: Lower than average reports of child abuse and neglect.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of students not graduating on time, and arrests for serious crime.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	708	19%	543	15%±3	595	16.2±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	530	15%	347	10%	242	7%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	835	31%	662	27%	703	30%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	5		7	17	2	10	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	6	4%	11	6%	9	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	200	8%	335	13%	206	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			30	16%	41	21%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	61	38	113	62	60	36	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	8		8		4		11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	19	5	41	11	46	14	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		1		183	2

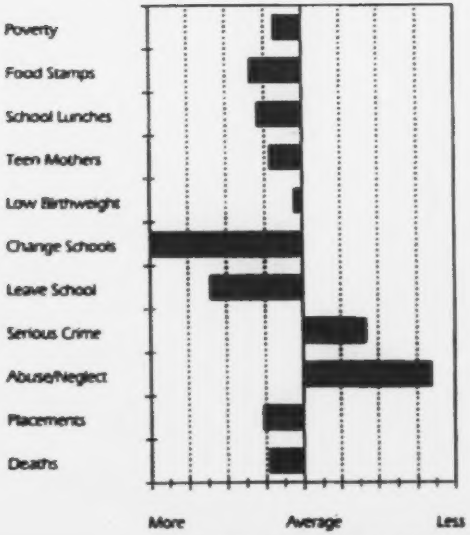
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Pine

Demographics

Number of children under 18	6,752
Number of children of color	540
White	6,273
African American	47
American Indian	228
Asian	24
Other race	37
Two or more races	143
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	109

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Pine County for the Decade



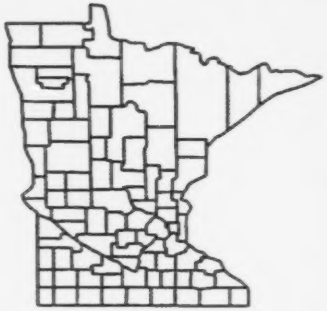
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Pine County is a mid-size county located in east central Minnesota on the Wisconsin border. The county seat is Pine City. A portion of the Mille Lacs Reservation is located in the county. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $19,406 was the fifth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry was services, which increased by 13% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 7.2%.

Positives: Lower than average reports of abuse and neglect.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children changing schools or not graduating on time.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,519	26%	1,071	16%±4	1,143	16.7±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,116	18%	954	14%	643	10%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,625	36%	1,647	36%	1,602	36%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	17		7	16	13	17	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	14	5%	15	6%	17	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	1,180	26%	848	18%	951	21%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			49	17%	62	19%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	26	10	45	14	59	17	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	11	2	2		22	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	91	15	103	16	164	24	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		5		183	2

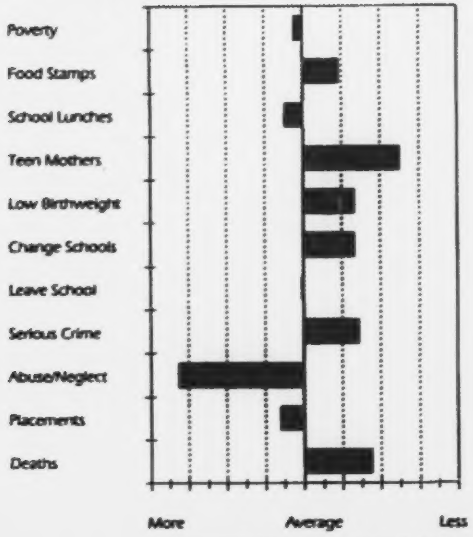
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Pipestone

Demographics

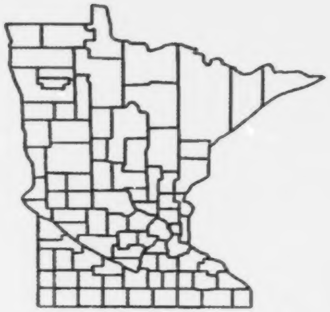
Number of children under 18	2,551
Number of children of color	164
White	2,398
African American	12
American Indian	63
Asian	10
Other race	13
Two or more races	55
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	34

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Pipestone County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Pipestone County is located in the southwestern corner of the state along the South Dakota border. The county seat is Pipestone. It's the seventeenth smallest county in Minnesota. In 1999, Pipestone County had a per capita personal income of $21,729, which ranked sixty-fourth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were state and local government, services, and retail trade. Wholesale trade was the fastest growing industry in the county between 1998 and 1999, increasing by 16%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4%.



Positives: Lower than average rate of teen births and children born at low birth weight.

Concerns: Higher than average reports of abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Trends are stable over time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	487	17%	381	13%±3	432	15.4±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	273	9%	247	9%	183	7%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	695	31%	630	30%	617	31%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	4		6	8	0	7	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	6	4%	6	5%	4	3%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	139	6%	187	9%	167	8%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			11	8%	8	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	12	10	20	15	1		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	24	8	50	18	13	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	54	18	42	15	34	13	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

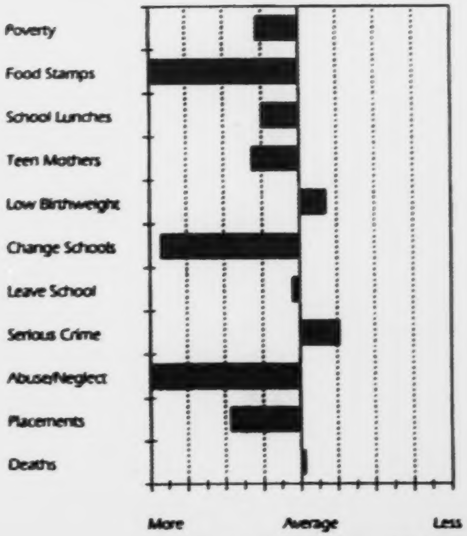
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Polk

Demographics

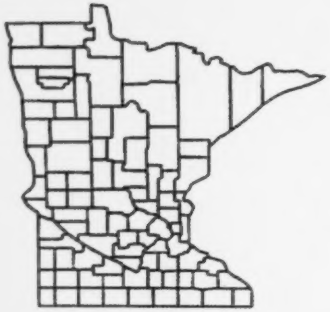
Number of children under 18	8,128
Number of children of color	1,092
White	7,298
African American	39
American Indian	170
Asian	27
Other race	376
Two or more races	218
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	719

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Polk County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Polk County is a moderately large county in northwest Minnesota on the North Dakota border and the Red River. The county seat is Crookston. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $23,376 ranked forty-first among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry between 1998 and 1999 was non-durable goods manufacturing, which increased 17%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.8%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving free or reduced-price lunch, school transfers, reports of abuse and neglect, and out-of-home placements.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in children receiving food stamps; increase in teen birth rate.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,318	25%	1,635	18%±4	1,532	17.7±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	2,770	28%	2,092	23%	1,099	14%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,132	33%	2,238	34%	2,083	36%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	12		13	15	17	20	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	23	5%	18	5%	20	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	914	14%	2,443	37%	1,033	17%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			50	12%	52	12%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	65	17	66	16	30	7	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	147	15	211	23	103	13	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	159	16	164	18	203	25	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		1		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Pope

Pope County is a moderately small county located in west central Minnesota. The county seat is Glenwood. Pope County's 1999 per capita personal income of $22,324 ranked fifty-ninth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were state and local government, services, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry between 1998 and 1999 in Pope County was construction. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.3%.

Positives: Lower than average rate of teen births, children born at low birth weight, school transfers and children not graduating on time.

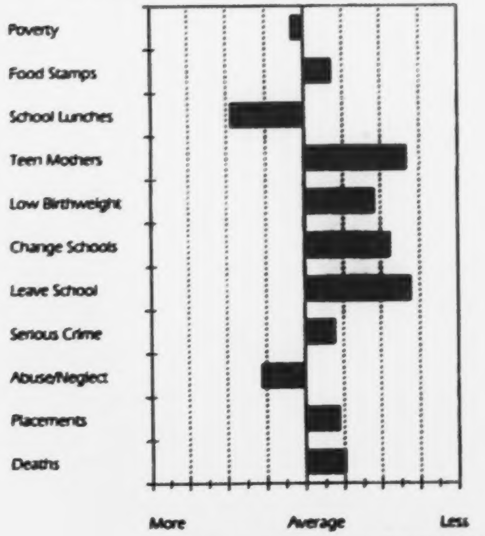
Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

Demographics

Number of children under 18	2,791
Number of children of color	82
White	2,726
African American	12
American Indian	12
Asian	5
Other race	11
Two or more races	25
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	33

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Pope County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	593	20%	426	14%±3	467	15.6±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	364	12%	270	9%	181	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	631	33%	788	41%	628	37%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	2		4	8	3	6	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	6	5%	4	4%	7	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	125	6%	148	8%	133	7%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			1	1%	3	2%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	38	30	15	11	21	14	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	25	8	24	8	29	10	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	20	7	30	10	32	11	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Ramsey

Ramsey County, the second largest county in Minnesota, is part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county seat is St. Paul. The county is ethnically and racially diverse. The 1999 per capita personal income of $34,360 was the second highest in the state. The largest industries were services, non-durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. Construction was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 16% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.9%.

Positives: Close to average county for some measures of child well-being.

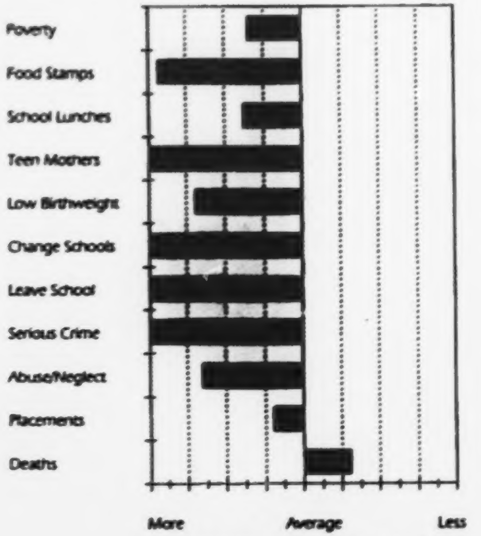
Concerns: Higher than average rate of teen births, children born at low birth weight, students changing schools or not graduating on time, arrests for serious crime and reports of abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of school transfers; decrease in percentage of children not graduating on time.

Demographics

Number of children under 18	130,684
Number of children of color	53,965
White	80,650
African American	15,128
American Indian	1,480
Asian	20,773
Other race	4,675
Two or more races	7,978
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	10,472

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Ramsey County for the Decade



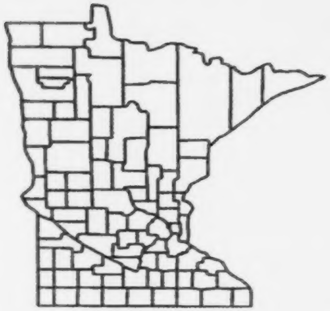
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	21,392	18%	20,838	17%±4	22,532	18.4±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	26,536	21%	26,233	22%	18,763	14%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	22,255	31%	31,665	38%	36,765	42%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	320		372	35	331	33	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	485	6%	487	7%	488	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	12,989	17%	16,335	20%	19,875	23%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			1,259	26%	1,198	23%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	2,767	63	3,547	73	2,398	41	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	1,233	10	1,445	12	1,653	13	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	1,545	12	1,684	14	2,398	18	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	13		17		14		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Red Lake

Red Lake County is the second smallest county in the state. It is located in northwestern Minnesota. The county seat is Red Lake Falls. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $18,941 was the fourth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Red Lake County in 1999 were transportation and public utilities, state and local government, and services. Construction was the county's fastest growing industry, increasing by 14.5% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 11.7%.



Positives: Lower than average teen birth rate, arrests for serious crime and reports of abuse or neglect.

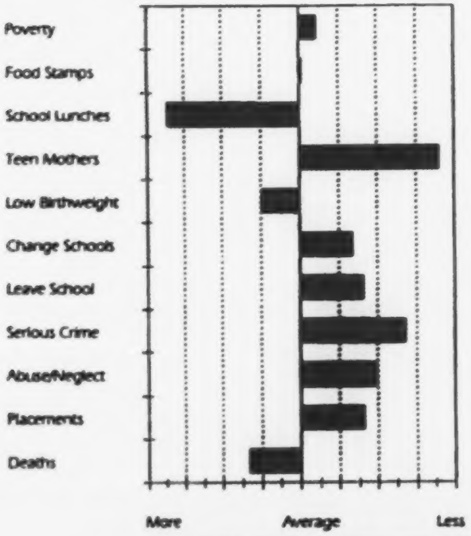
Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving free or reduced price school lunch.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

Demographics

Number of children under 18	1,098
Number of children of color	43
White	1,057
African American	4
American Indian	24
Asian	3
Other race	3
Two or more races	7
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	5

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Red Lake County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)*	269	19%	181	14%±3	174	13.7±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	174	13%	146	11%	72	7%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	469	46%	451	47%	360	45%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	1		0		0	8	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	3	7%	2	4%	5	8%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	64	6%	94	10%	68	8%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			5	6%	3	4%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	1		0		0		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	3		12	9	3		11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	8		7		12	11	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		1		183	2

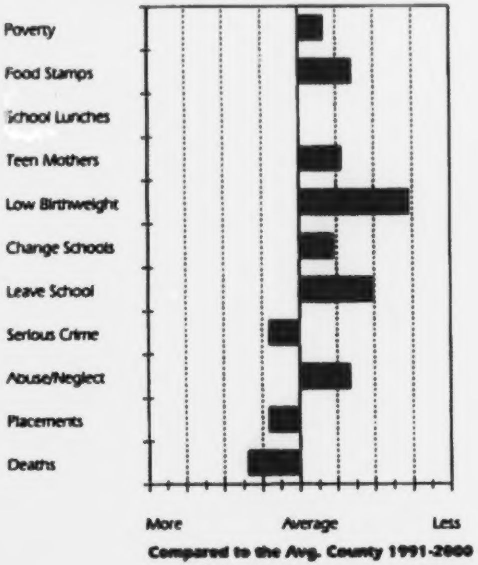
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Redwood

Demographics

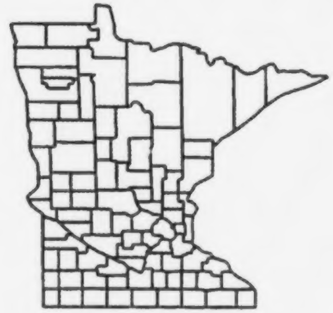
Number of children under 18	4,464
Number of children of color	427
White	4,073
African American	10
American Indian	247
Asian	22
Other race	34
Two or more races	78
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	86

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Redwood County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Redwood County is a mid-size county located in southwestern Minnesota along the Minnesota River. The county seat is Redwood Falls. The Lower Sioux Indian Reservation lies on its border. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $24,545 ranked thirty-third in the state. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. Services was the fastest growing industry between 1998 and 1999, increasing by almost 9%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.4%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of children born at low birth weight and children not graduating on time.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of students receiving free or reduced price lunch.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	741	15%	553	12%±3	606	13.1±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	396	8%	316	7%	240	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	875	28%	909	26%	1,077	32%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	2		1	12	6	9	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	2%	6	3%	12	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	264	8%	395	11%	290	8%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			12	5%	8	3%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	37	18	69	31	45	20	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	23	5	27	6	14	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	55	11	78	17	72	16	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		3		2		183	2

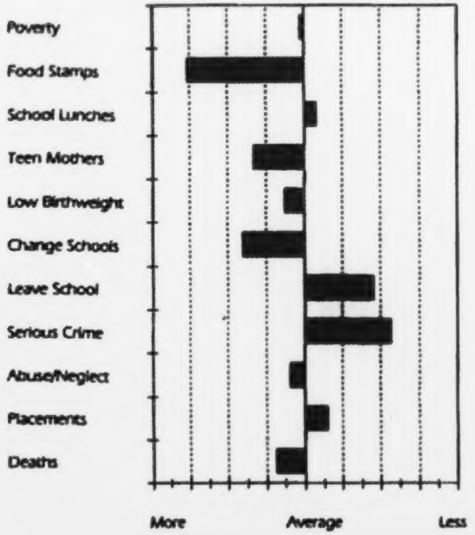
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Renville

Demographics

Number of children under 18	4,552
Number of children of color	511
White	4,198
African American	4
American Indian	35
Asian	18
Other race	229
Two or more races	68
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	425

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Renville County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Renville County is a mid- size county in south central Minnesota whose county seat is Olivia. The Upper Sioux Indian Reservation lies along its border. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $23,967 ranked thirty-fifth in the state. The largest industries in 1999 were farming, services, and state and local government. Finance, insurance and real estate was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 17% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.1%.

Positives: Lower than average arrests for violent crime.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of student transfers.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,013	20%	773	16%±4	706	15.1±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,270	26%	949	20%	531	12%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	821	24%	749	27%	768	29%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	5		6	19	5	19	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	3	1%	14	8%	15	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	364	12%	374	14%	456	17%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			11	6%	8	4%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	2		23	11	11	5	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	28	6	56	12	40	9	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	56	11	51	11	43	9	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		1		2		183	2

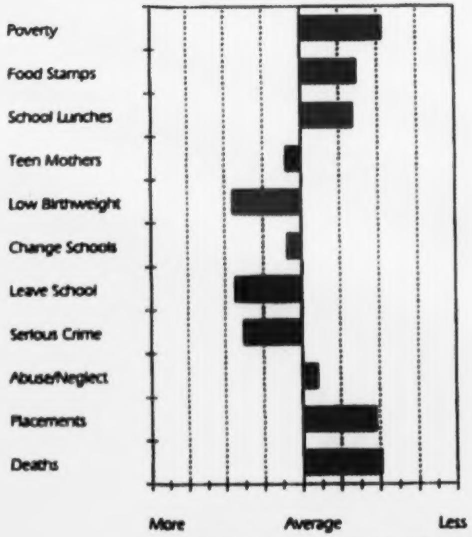
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Rice

Demographics

Number of children under 18	14,313
Number of children of color	1,878
White	13,130
African American	121
American Indian	65
Asian	270
Other race	424
Two or more races	303
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	1,224

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Rice County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Rice County is located in the southeast region of Minnesota. The county seat is Faribault. It is the fourteenth largest county in the state, and ranked forty-fourth among Minnesota counties with its 1999 per capita personal income of $23,254. The largest industries were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. Services was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 7% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.5%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of children in poverty, out-of-home placements, and violent deaths.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in reports of abuse and neglect.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,187	9%	1,177	9%±2	1,341	9.4±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,124	8%	999	7%	706	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,642	21%	1,893	23%	2,017	24%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	18		18	15	25	15	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	26	4%	41	6%	45	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	842	11%	1,171	15%	1,040	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			89	16%	91	15%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	128	23	268	43	173	25	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	23	2	101	7	121	8	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	121	9	75	5	88	6	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		1		2		183	2

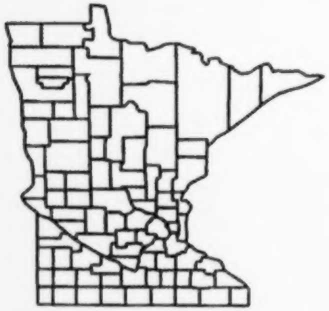
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Rock

Demographics

Number of children under 18	2,558
Number of children of color	162
White	2,417
African American	26
American Indian	23
Asian	30
Other race	29
Two or more races	33
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	58

Rock County is the fifteenth smallest county and is located in the southwest corner of Minnesota, bordering South Dakota and Iowa. The county seat is Luverne. Rock County's per capita personal income of $23,448 ranked thirty-seventh among Minnesota counties in 1999. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were state and local government, services, and farming. Non-durable goods manufacturing more than doubled between 1997 and 1998, making it the fastest growing industry. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.9%.

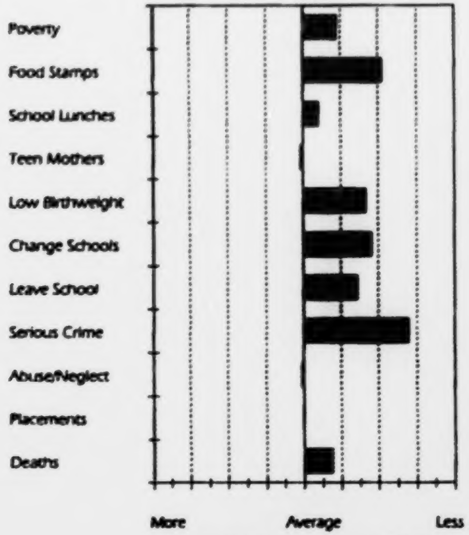


Positives: Lower than average percentage of children receiving food stamps and arrests for serious crime.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Rock County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	365	13%	310	11%±3	337	12.5±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	181	6%	141	5%	94	4%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	486	26%	503	27%	423	26%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	3		2	19	2	15	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	2	2%	9	8%	5	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	129	7%	106	6%	146	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			8	6%	8	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	0		1		0		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	11	4	27	10	12	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	11	4	44	16	28	11	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		0		183	2

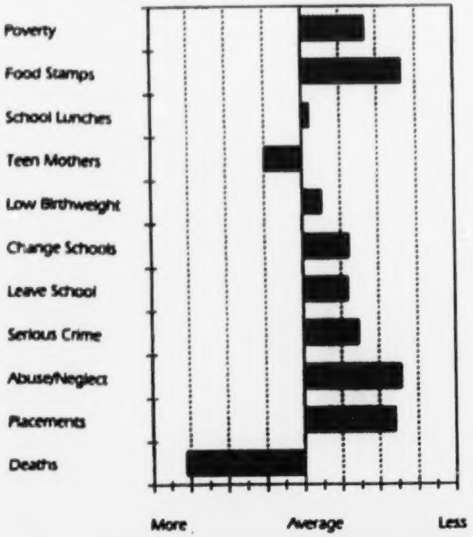
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Roseau

Demographics

Number of children under 18	4,867
Number of children of color	311
White	4,573
African American	15
American Indian	99
Asian	118
Other race	5
Two or more races	57
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	27

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Roseau County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Roseau County is a mid-size county in northern Minnesota. The county seat is Roseau. The county had a 1999 per capita personal income of $21,696. This ranked Roseau sixty-seventh among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Roseau County in 1999 were durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government. Retail trade was the fastest growing industry in the county, increasing by 5% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.8%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of children receiving food stamps, reports of child abuse and neglect, and out-of-home placements.

Concerns: Higher than average rate of violent deaths.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children not graduating on time.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	511	11%	414	8%±2	535	10.5±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	248	5%	175	3%	126	3%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	979	29%	1,085	28%	1,001	28%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	5		9	19	6	13	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	11	5%	9	4%	13	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	220	6%	393	10%	265	7%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)	0		8	3%	20	7%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	21	11	28	13	12	5	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	16	3	18	4	14	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	25	5	23	5	28	6	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		2		2		183	2

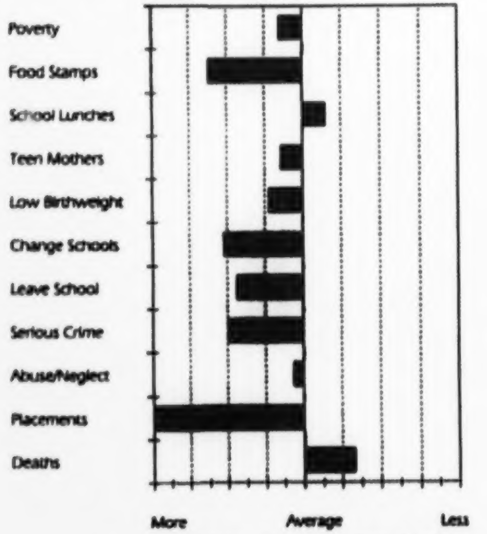
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

St. Louis

Demographics

Number of children under 18	44,829
Number of children of color	4,379
White	40,771
African American	525
American Indian	1,503
Asian	435
Other race	209
Two or more races	1,386
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	672

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in St. Louis County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

St. Louis County, the sixth largest county in the state, is located on Lake Superior in northeast Minnesota, part of the Duluth-Superior Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county seat is Duluth. Portions of the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation are located in the county. Its 1999 per capita personal income was $26,460, the fourteenth highest in the state. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and retail trade. The fastest growing industry was construction, which increased 13% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.5%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving food stamps, children changing schools, arrests for serious crime, and out-of-home placements.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps; increase in percentage of children receiving free or reduced price school lunch.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	9,087	19%	7,661	16%±3	7,717	16.4±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	9,716	20%	8,000	17%	5,878	13%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	8,432	24%	8,377	26%	8,753	29%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	69		75	17	68	15	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	106	5%	87	4%	115	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	4,308	13%	5,529	17%	5,110	17%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			414	17%	375	16%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	786	37	917	40	743	33	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	510	10	352	7	225	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	1,400	29	1,300	27	902	20	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	11		7		8		183	2

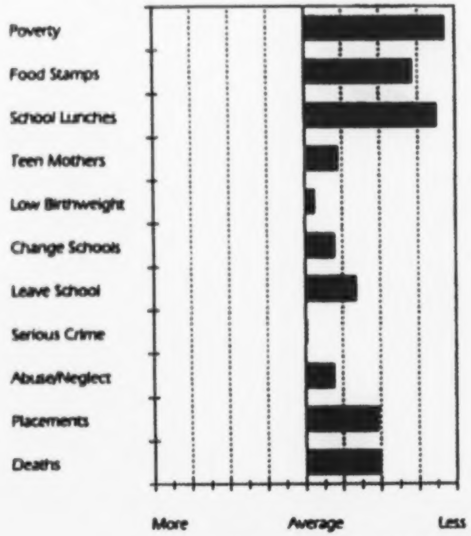
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Scott

Demographics

Number of children under 18	27,964
Number of children of color	2,666
White	25,721
African American	278
American Indian	233
Asian	665
Other race	437
Two or more races	630
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	953

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Scott County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Scott County comprises the southwest edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area and is the tenth largest county in Minnesota. The county seat is Shakopee. The Shakopee Mdewakanton Reservation is located within the county. Scott County's per capita personal income of $31,091 ranked seventh in the state. Services, and durable goods manufacturing, and construction were the largest industries in 1999. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing by 21% since 1998. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.6%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in teen birth rate.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	854	5%	1,023	5%±1	1,378	5.3±2	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	877	4%	757	3%	601	2%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,255	12%	1,548	13%	1,873	13%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	19		24	13	14	9	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	57	5%	80	6%	85	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	904	9%	1,184	10%	1,149	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			39	5%	55	7%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	198	28	234	25	178	16	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	140	7	141	6	151	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	101	5	172	8	185	7	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	3		1		2		183	2

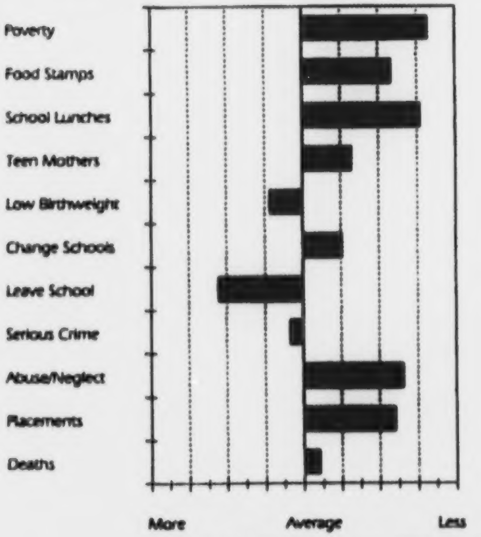
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Sherburne

Demographics

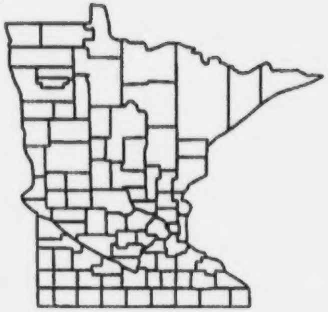
Number of children under 18	19,914
Number of children of color	923
White	19,161
African American	110
American Indian	89
Asian	114
Other race	112
Two or more races	328
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	304

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Sherburne County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Sherburne County is located in central Minnesota, on the northern edge of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county seat is Elk River. It is the twelfth largest county in Minnesota, and had a per capita personal income of $23,420 in 1999, ranking thirty-eighth among Minnesota counties. The county's largest industries were state and local government, durable goods manufacturing, and services. Construction was the fastest growing industry between 1998 and 1999, increasing by 20%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.2%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of children in low-income families, reports of child abuse and neglect, and out-of-home placements.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of students not graduating on time.

Trends to Watch: Decreases in children receiving food stamps and free or reduced price lunch.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,016	8%	1,155	6%±2	1,315	6.4±2	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	899	6%	884	5%	520	3%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,293	14%	1446	12%	1,515	11%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	6		16	10	17	8	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	36	5%	45	5%	77	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	898	9%	1,014	9%	1,128	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			127	19%	141	17%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	121	21	231	29	127	14	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	41	3	59	3	36	2	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	63	4	92	5	143	7	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		3		4		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Sibley

Demographics

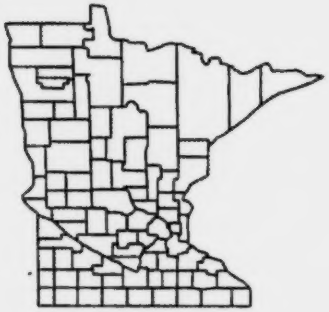
Number of children under 18	4,254
Number of children of color	478
White	3,946
African American	11
American Indian	15
Asian	28
Other race	195
Two or more races	59
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	380

Sibley County is a moderately small county located in south central Minnesota. The county seat is Gaylord. The county had a 1999 per capita personal income of $20,426. This ranked the county twelfth lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were state and local government, services, and construction. Durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry, increasing 12% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4.6%.

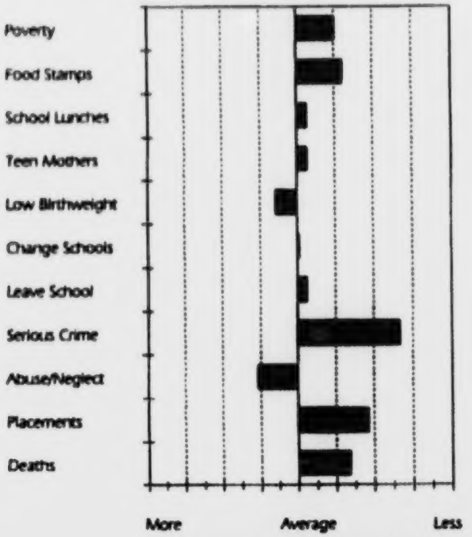
Positives: Lower than average arrests for serious crimes.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children not graduating on time.



Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Sibley County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	570	14%	497	12%±3	511	12.2±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	417	10%	303	7%	239	6%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	483	21%	685	27%	680	27%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	3		9	19	4	11	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	9	5%	11	6%	16	8%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	195	8%	299	12%	280	12%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			16	9%	33	16%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	3		4		0		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	37	9	18	4	29	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	25	6	25	6	41	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		1		183	2

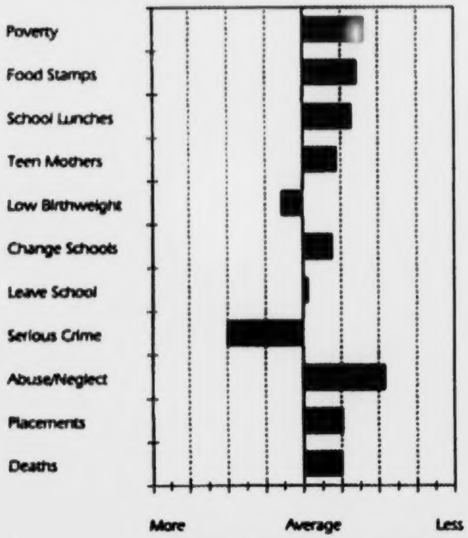
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Stearns

Demographics

Number of children under 18	34,267
Number of children of color	2,254
White	32,439
African American	377
American Indian	114
Asian	505
Other race	258
Two or more races	574
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	725

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Stearns County for the Decade



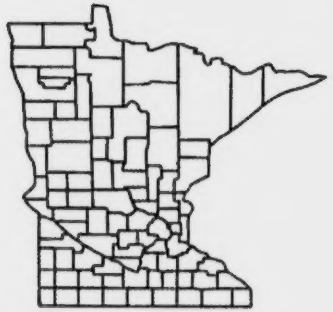
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Stearns County is located in central Minnesota and is part of the St. Cloud Metropolitan Statistical Area. It is the seventh largest county in Minnesota. The county seat is St. Cloud. Stearns County's per capita personal income of $23,402 ranked fortieth among Minnesota counties. Its largest industries in 1999 were services, retail trade, and state and local government. Wholesale trade was the fastest growing industry, increasing 15% from 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.5%.

Positives: Lower than average reports of child abuse and neglect.

Concerns: Higher than average arrests for serious crimes.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of school transfers; decrease in percentage of students not graduating on time.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	4,313	13%	3,623	10%±2	3,854	10.7±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	2,846	8%	2,511	7%	1,875	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	5,347	23%	5,792	23%	5,479	23%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	28		39	12	32	11	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	94	6%	99	6%	112	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	1,957	8%	2,253	9%	2,594	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			221	12%	161	8%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	674	49	634	39	535	32	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	106	3	180	5	122	4	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	277	8	379	11	389	11	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	7		5		6		183	2

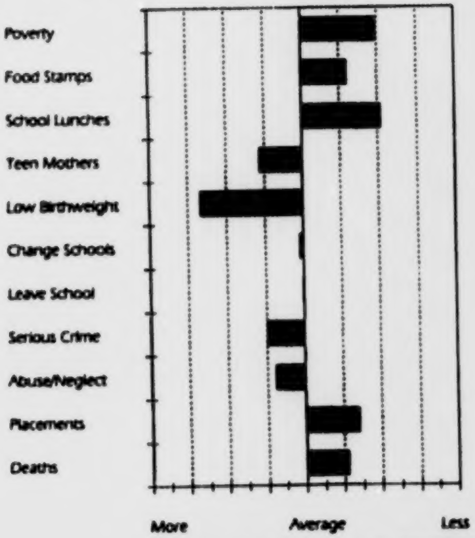
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Steele

Demographics

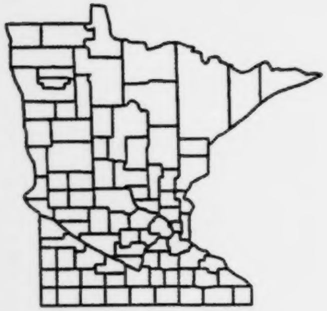
Number of children under 18	9,404
Number of children of color	1,097
White	8,629
African American	184
American Indian	6
Asian	132
Other race	237
Two or more races	216
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	585

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Steele County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Steele County, in southeast Minnesota, is the twenty-seventh largest county in the state. The county seat is Owatonna. During the summer months, the population includes migrant farm workers and their children. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $28,146 was the eighth highest in the state. The largest industries were durable goods manufacturing; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Retail trade was the fastest growing sector, increasing 14% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.1%.



Positives: Higher than average percentage of children born at low birth weight.

Concerns: Lower than average percentage of children in low-income families.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in reports of child abuse and neglect.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	748	8%	720	8%±2	907	9.8±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	723	8%	758	8%	706	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,244	19%	1,184	19%	1,168	18%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	5		14	20	16	18	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	18	4%	16	4%	39	9%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	585	9%	761	12%	865	13%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			46	10%	50	11%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	75	20	139	34	116	26	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	100	11	68	8	48	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	57	6	77	9	90	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		2		0		183	2

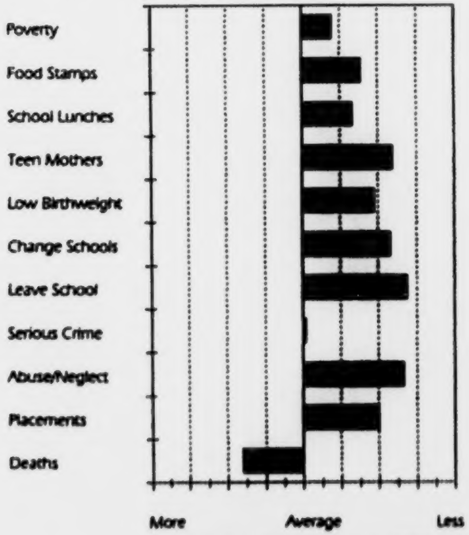
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Stevens

Demographics

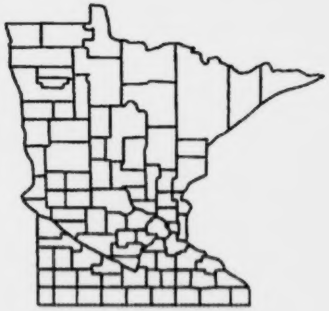
Number of children under 18	2,173
Number of children of color	102
White	2,083
African American	12
American Indian	16
Asian	16
Other race	9
Two or more races	37
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	28

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Stevens County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Stevens County is located in west central Minnesota and is the seventeenth smallest county in the state. The county seat is Morris. In 1999, Stevens County had a per capita personal income of $24,678. This ranked the county twenty-ninth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Stevens County in 1999 were state and local government, services, and durable goods manufacturing. The county's fastest growing industry was construction, which increased by almost 9% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.2%.



Positives: Lower than average rate of teen births, low birth weight babies, school transfers, students not graduating on time, and reports of abuse and neglect, and out-of-home placements.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps and free or reduced price school lunch.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	371	15%	272	11%±3	297	12.8±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	207	8%	152	6%	99	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	477	26%	401	23%	328	20%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	3		2	9	1	7	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	3	3%	5	6%	5	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	84	5%	126	7%	125	8%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			4	3%	3	2%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	18	17	20	18	19	17	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	5		10	4	6		11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	15	6	13	5	13	6	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		1		183	2

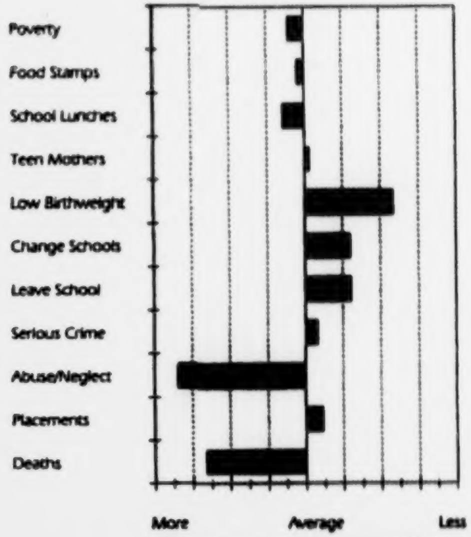
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Swift

Demographics

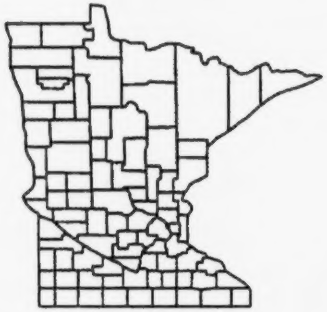
Number of children under 18	2,754
Number of children of color	192
White	2,615
African American	9
American Indian	14
Asian	23
Other race	62
Two or more races	31
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	120

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Swift County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Swift County is a moderately small county located in west central Minnesota. The county seat is Benson. The county's 1999 per capita personal income was $21,780, which ranked sixty-third among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in Swift County in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. Wholesale trade was the fastest growing industry in the county, increasing by 10% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 4%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average reports of child abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	499	18%	400	14%±3	439	15.9±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	377	13%	286	10%	197	7%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	725	34%	524	28%	597	33%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	1		5	15	4	16	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	3	2%	3	3%	3	2%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	173	8%	148	8%	171	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			7	5%	13	8%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	28	21	45	31	24	18	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	28	10	36	13	40	15	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	20	7	31	11	42	15	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		1		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

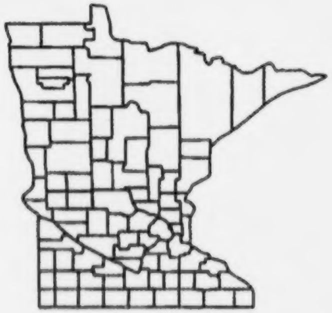
Todd

Todd County is a mid-size county located in the central portion of Minnesota. The county seat is Long Prairie. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $17,369 was the lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were non-durable goods manufacturing, state and local government, and services. Non-durable goods manufacturing was the fastest growing industry in Todd County, increasing 8% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.7%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunch and children born at low birth weight.

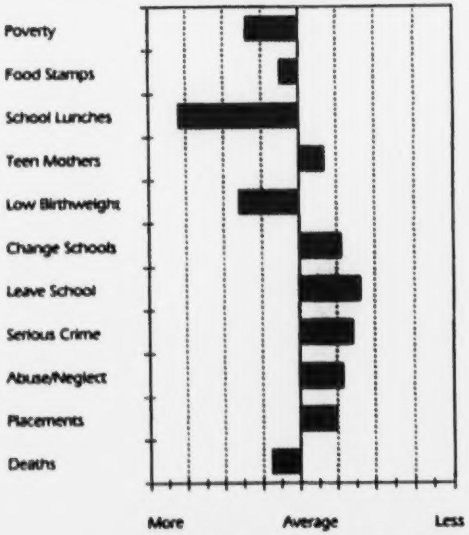
Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.



Demographics

Number of children under 18	6,683
Number of children of color	347
White	6,424
African American	10
American Indian	41
Asian	35
Other race	72
Two or more races	101
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	191

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Todd County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,698	23%	1,335	18%±4	1,369	18.4±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,027	14%	902	12%	506	8%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,268	46%	2,341	47%	2,097	46%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	13		8	12	6	9	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	20	6%	20	7%	14	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	359	7%	455	9%	472	10%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			19	5%	20	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	43	13	30	8	40	11	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	43	6	20	3	87	13	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	40	6	73	10	79	12	18,4[illegible]	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		4		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

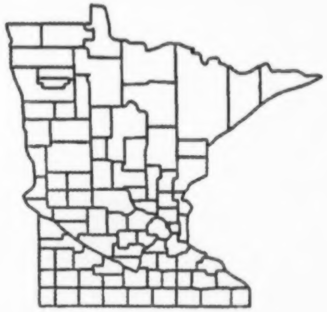
Traverse

Traverse County is located in the west central part of the state on the South Dakota border. The county seat is Wheaton. It is the second smallest county in Minnesota. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $22,987 ranked forty-eighth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were state and local government, farming, and services. Between 1998 and 1999, the fastest growing industry in Traverse County was farming, which increased 25%. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.9%.

Positives: Lower than average rate of births to teens, low birth weight babies, students not graduating on time, arrests for serious crimes, out-of-home placements, and violent deaths.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children in low-income families, and reports of child abuse and neglect.

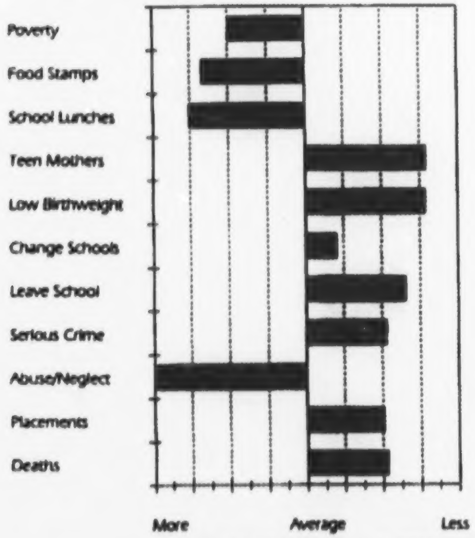
Trends to Watch: Increase in reports of child abuse and neglect.



Demographics

Number of children under 18	1,047
Number of children of color	91
White	978
African American	0
American Indian	54
Asian	5
Other race	0
Two or more races	9
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	27

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Traverse County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	267	22%	210	18%±4	211	19.9±6	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	196	17%	202	18%	134	13%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	315	38%	314	42%	291	43%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	0		2	7	0	4	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	3	6%	2	4%	3	7%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	44	5%	103	14%	64	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			2	4%	1	2%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	9		7		1		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	10	9	18	16	19	18	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	9		9		8		18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		2		183	2

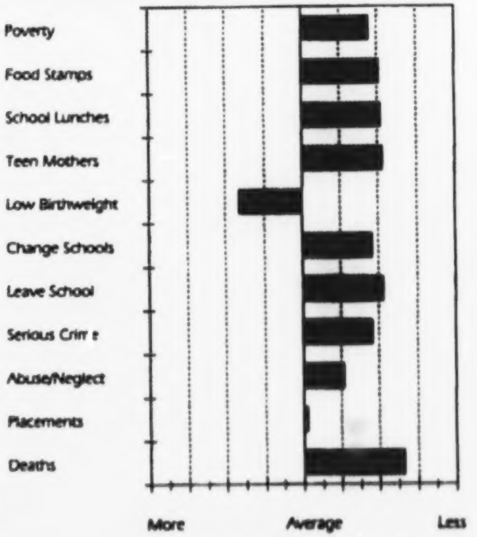
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Wabasha

Demographics

Number of children under 18	5,854
Number of children of color	280
White	5,660
African American	25
American Indian	23
Asian	37
Other race	55
Two or more races	54
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	154

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Wabasha County for the Decade



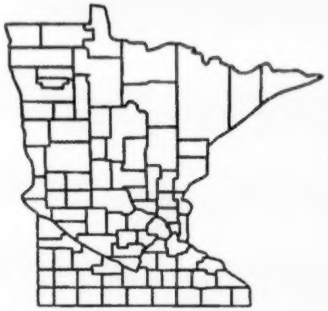
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Wabasha County is a mid-size county located in southeast Minnesota along the Mississippi River. The county seat is Wabasha. The county's 1999 per capita personal income of $25,274 ranked twenty-second among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were durable goods manufacturing, services, and transportation and public utilities. Transportation and public utilities was the fastest growing industry, increasing 27% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.1%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children, teen births, children born at low birth weight, and children not graduating on time.

Concerns: Higher than average reports of abuse and neglect.

Trends to Watch: Decreases in children receiving food stamps and free or reduced price school lunch.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	582	10%	512	9%±2	625	10.3±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	380	7%	325	6%	231	4%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	869	20%	832	20%	863	16%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	6		5	8	7	8	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	8	3%	6	3%	26	10%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	249	6%	306	7%	440	8%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			12	4%	22	5%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	22	9	30	11	40	13	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	36	6	17	3	56	10	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	51	9	104	18	82	14	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		0		2		183	2

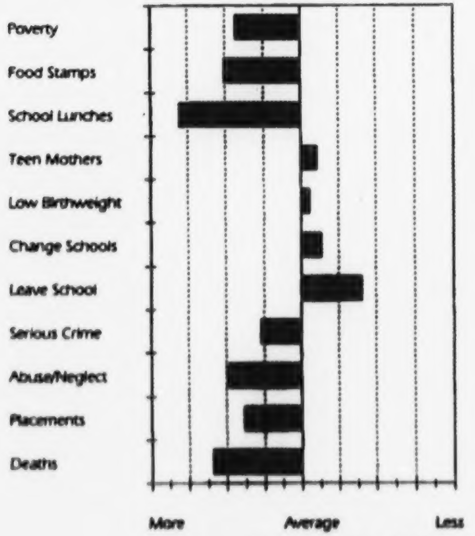
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Wadena

Demographics

Number of children under 18	3,542
Number of children of color	178
White	3,412
African American	30
American Indian	24
Asian	14
Other race	23
Two or more races	39
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	73

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Wadena County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Wadena County is a moderately small county in the north central portion of Minnesota. The county seat is Wadena. Wadena County's 1999 per capita personal income of $20,370 ranked eleventh lowest among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and durable goods manufacturing. The fastest growing industry in the county was durable goods manufacturing, which increased by 20% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.6%.

Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children in low-income families, reports of child abuse and neglect and violent deaths.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	899	24%	735	20%±5	703	19.3±6	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	698	19%	552	15%	409	12%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,379	46%	1,457	44%	1,396	46%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	5		3	12	4	11	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	6	3%	7	5%	10	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	256	9%	371	11%	337	11%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)	0		15	7%	11	4%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	46	29	47	27	19	11	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	89	24	27	7	34	10	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	78	21	59	16	76	21	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		0		1		183	2

(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Waseca

Demographics

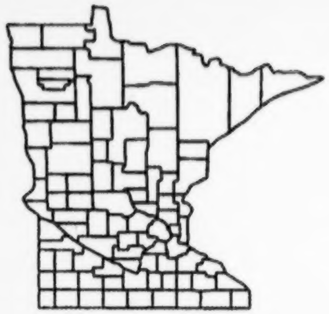
Number of children under 18	5,039
Number of children of color	436
White	4,722
African American	77
American Indian	12
Asian	36
Other race	106
Two or more races	86
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	241

Waseca County is a mid- size county located in the southeast portion of Minnesota. The county seat is Waseca. The county's per capita personal income of $23,140 ranked forty-fifth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in the county in 1999 were non-durable goods manufacturing, services, and durable goods manufacturing. Retail trade was the fastest growing industry in Waseca County, increasing by 11% from 1998 to 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.4%.

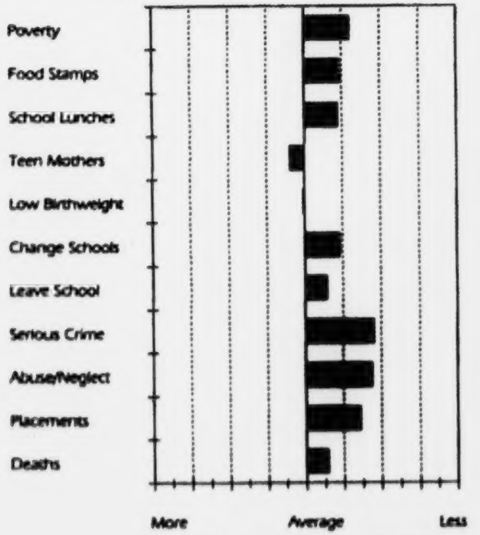
Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of low birth weight babies.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of student transfers.



Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Waseca County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	562	11%	494	9%±2	623	11.7±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	468	9%	375	7%	497	10%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,218	32%	1,027	25%	902	23%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	4		10	17	8	16	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	11	5%	18	7%	4	2%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	291	8%	335	8%	531	14%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			27	8%	31	9%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	23	10	31	13	8		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	38	7	6		29	6	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	53	10	36	7	59	12	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		0		2		183	2

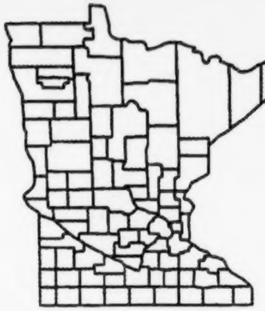
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Washington

Demographics

Number of children under 18	59,225
Number of children of color	6,103
White	54,074
African American	1,228
American Indian	184
Asian	1,575
Other race	536
Two or more races	1,628
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	1,753

Washington County is in the eastern part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area and borders Wisconsin. The county seat is Stillwater. Washington County is the fifth largest county in Minnesota. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $32,547 was the fifth highest in the state. Durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government were the largest industries in 1999. The fastest growing industry was finance, insurance and real estate, which increased 21% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.2%.

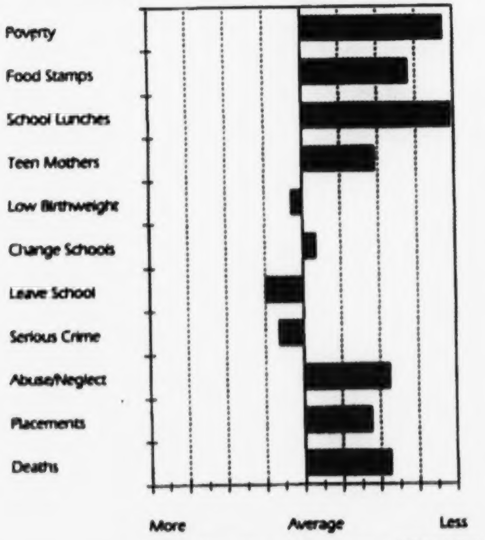


Positives: Lower than average percentage of children in low-income families, rate of teen births, children born at low birth weight, reports of child abuse and neglect, and violent deaths.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children graduating on time.

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Washington County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	2,722	6%	2,683	5%±1	3,197	5.3±2	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	2,276	4%	1,841	3%	1,573	3%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	3,397	12%	3,428	10%	3,122	9%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	45		38	9	31	7	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	104	5%	139	5%	135	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	3,268	11%	3,733	11%	3,276	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			356	17%	314	13%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	747	40	800	32	480	18	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	219	5	149	3	278	5	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	371	8	463	8	381	6	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	7		4		5		183	2

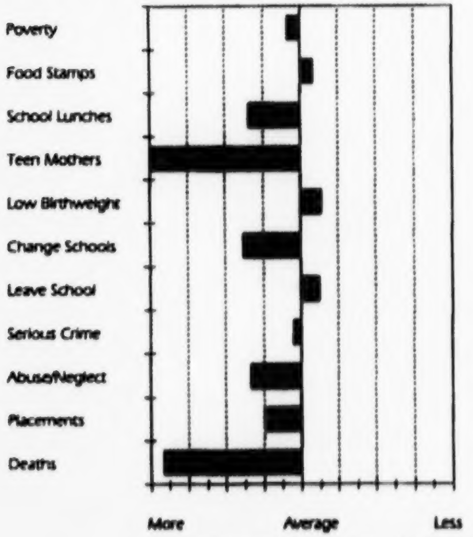
(a) mothers under 18 * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Watonwan

Demographics

Number of children under 18	3,273
Number of children of color	911
White	2,670
African American	31
American Indian	11
Asian	42
Other race	440
Two or more races	79
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	795

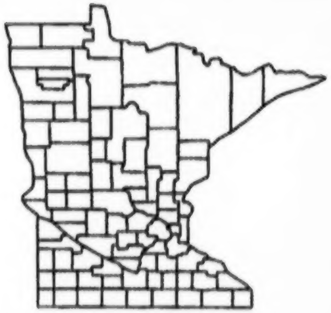
Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Watonwan County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000

(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Watonwan County is a moderately small county located in the south central portion of Minnesota, near the Iowa border. The county seat is St. James. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. Its 1999 per capita personal income was $22,617, fifty-second among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were non-durable goods manufacturing, services, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry was durable goods manufacturing, which increased 18% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.9%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average teen birth rate and rate of violent deaths.

Trends to Watch: Increase in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	509	15%	479	15%±3	495	15.7±5	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	386	11%	365	11%	236	7%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	659	30%	898	40%	852	40%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	5		9	43	4	26	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	11	6%	8	5%	11	6%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	329	15%	356	16%	292	14%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			12	8%	13	8%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	26	19	50	35	16	10	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	29	8	34	11	26	8	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	37	10	48	15	33	10	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		2		0		183	2

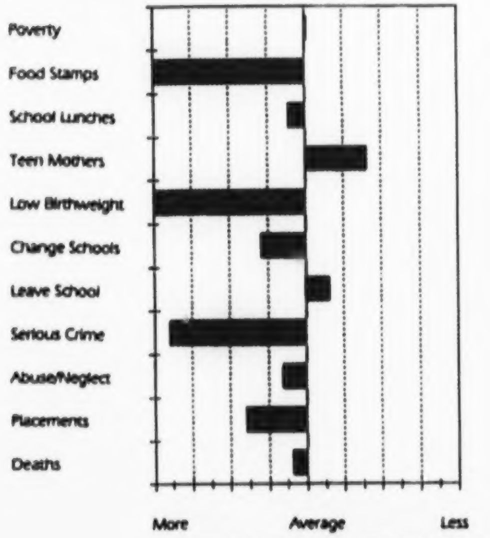
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Wilkin

Demographics

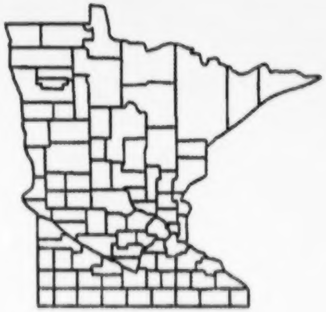
Number of children under 18	1,985
Number of children of color	110
White	1,906
African American	8
American Indian	11
Asian	3
Other race	17
Two or more races	40
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	54

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Wilkin County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Wilkin County is located in west central Minnesota on the North Dakota border. It is the tenth smallest county in the state. The county seat is Breckenridge. During the summer months, the county's population includes migrant farm workers and their children. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $22,478 ranked fifty-fifth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries were services, farming, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry was farming, which more than doubled between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 2.7%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children receiving food stamps, children born at low birth weight, and arrests for serious crime.

Trends to Watch: Decreases in arrests for serious crimes and reports of child abuse and neglect.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	403	19%	299	15%±4	300	14.7±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	674	32%	529	26%	235	12%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	497	34%	506	32%	399	30%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	4		2	17	1	4	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	5	5%	2	2%	8	10%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	213	14%	219	14%	184	14%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			6	6%	10	9%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	56	65	38	40	18	18	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	35	16	26	13	13	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	41	19	39	19	30	15	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	1		0		0		183	2

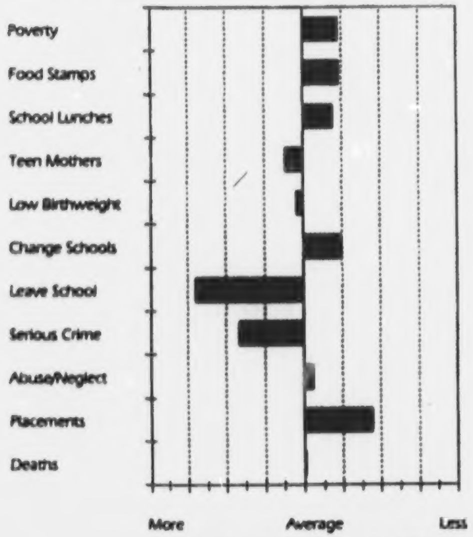
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Winona

Demographics

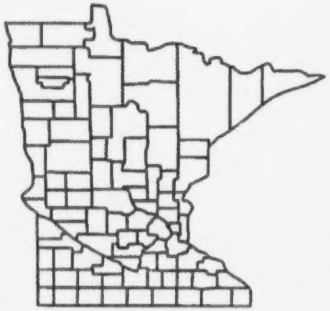
Number of children under 18	11,393
Number of children of color	859
White	10,656
African American	140
American Indian	28
Asian	299
Other race	98
Two or more races	172
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	249

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Winona County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Winona County, the eighteenth largest county, is located in southeastern Minnesota, bordering the Mississippi River. The county seat is Winona. Its per capita personal income was $24,823 in 1999, ranking twenty-seventh in the state. The largest industries in 1999 were services, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry was wholesale trade, which increased 9% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.2%.



Positives: Close to average county for many indicators of child well-being.

Concerns: Higher than average percentage of children born at low birth weight and not graduating on time.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in percentage of children receiving food stamps.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,427	12%	1,282	11%±2	1,457	12.5±3	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,129	9%	996	8%	755	7%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	1,560	23%	1,833	27%	1,795	27%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	21		15	19	16	12	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	38	6%	31	6%	21	4%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	622	9%	653	10%	594	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			90	18%	80	16%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	142	30	196	36	114	20	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	69	6	83	7	76	7	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	67	6	95	8	145	13	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	2		2		2		183	2

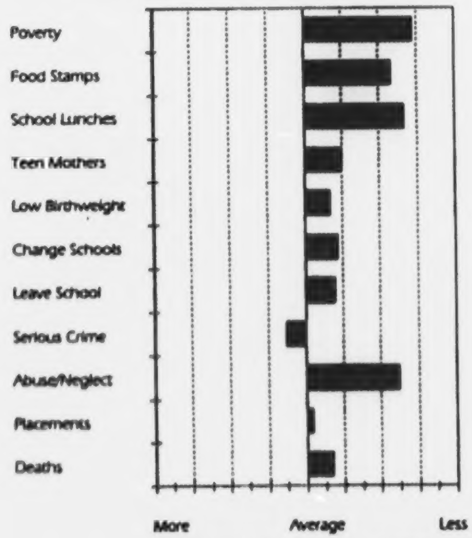
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Wright

Demographics

Number of children under 18	27,975
Number of children of color	1,180
White	27,064
African American	92
American Indian	91
Asian	189
Other race	135
Two or more races	404
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	476

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Wright County for the Decade



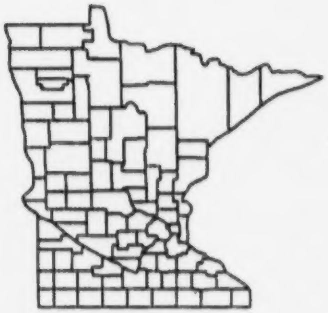
Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Wright County is located in the western portion of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area. The county seat is Buffalo. It is the ninth largest county in Minnesota. Wright County had a 1999 per capita personal income of $25,604, which ranked twentieth among Minnesota counties. Its largest industries in 1999 were services, construction, and state and local government. The fastest growing industry was construction, increasing by 22% between 1998 and 1999. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 3.5%.

Positives: Lower than average percentage of low-income children.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Decrease in teen birth rate.



	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	1,858	8%	1,940	7%±2	2,127	7.4±2	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	1,600	7%	1,225	5%	829	3%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	2,318	15%	2,964	17%	2,744	15%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	24		35	14	15	8	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	51	4%	66	5%	74	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	1,400	9%	1,766	10%	1,599	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			76	7%	104	9%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	50	5	318	27	348	27	15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	119	5	108	4	73	3	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	244	11	350	13	300	11	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	4		5		3		183	2

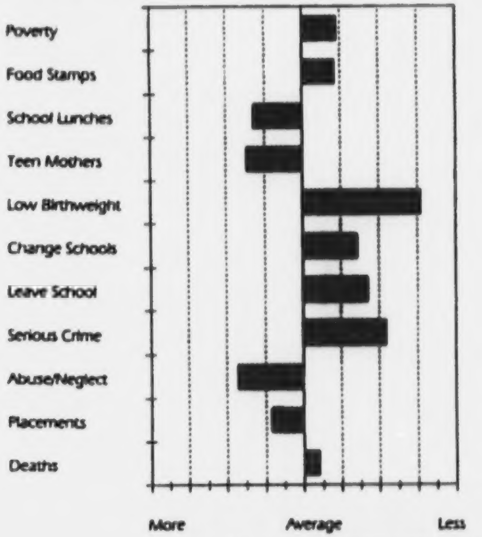
(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Yellow Medicine

Demographics

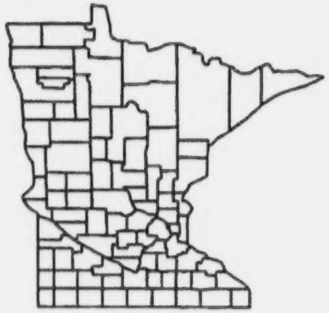
Number of children under 18	2,858
Number of children of color	231
White	2,661
African American	5
American Indian	85
Asian	6
Other race	51
Two or more races	50
Latino/Hispanic (of any race)	94

Measuring the Well-Being of Children in Yellow Medicine County for the Decade



Compared to the Avg. County 1991-2000
(definitions for the data are on p. 121)

Yellow Medicine County is a moderately small county located on the South Dakota border in the southwestern portion of Minnesota. The county seat is Granite Falls. The Upper Sioux Indian Reservation is located within its borders. Its 1999 per capita personal income of $21,555 ranks sixty-eighth among Minnesota counties. The largest industries in 1999 were services, state and local government, and farming, and the fastest growing industry was wholesale trade, which increased 28% from 1998. The county's 2000 unemployment rate was 5.3%.



Positives: Lower than average percentage of low birth weight babies and rate of arrests for serious crime.

Concerns: None based on these indicators.

Trends to Watch: Increase in teen birth rate.

	1991		1996		2000		2000 State	
Family Economics								
Children in poverty (1989, 1995, 1998)	657	21%	390	12%±3	383	12.5±4	161,858	12.6%±2
Children receiving food stamps (<130% poverty)	407	13%	234	8%	151	5%	104,262	8.1%
Children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches (91-92, 96-97, 00-01) (<185% poverty)	799	35%	823	37%	743	36%	218,205	25.8%
Starting Out								
Children born to teenage mothers (a)/3-yr rate per 1,000 *	4		3	15	9	25	1,797	15.9
Children born at low birth weight	4	3%	4	3%	7	5%	4,140	6.1%
Children changing schools (92-93, 95-96, 99-00)	212	9%	193	9%	189	9%	122,333	14.6%
Challenges to Success								
Children not graduating on time (1997, 2000)			8	5%	10	7%	14,064	21.5%
Children arrested for serious crimes/rate per 1,000 *	13	10	11	8	0		15,398	26
Children abused & neglected/rate per 1,000 *	21	7	14	5	24	8	11,169	8.6
Children in out-of-home placements/rate per 1,000 *	30	9	39	13	60	21	18,451	14
Children dying from homicide, suicide and injuries	0		1		0		183	2

(a) mothers under 18   * Rates not given for less than 10 events

Data Notes

Demographics and County Descriptions

Estimated population, projected population:
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *http://www.census.gov/* (estimated population), Minnesota Office of the State Demographer, *http://mnplan.state.mn.us/* (population projections.)

Per Capita Personal Income:
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. *http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/bearfacts/bf1/27/index.htm*
Definition: The personal income of an area is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all the residents of the area. It consists of the income received by persons from all sources. Per capita personal income is calculated as the personal income of the residents of an area divided by the population of the area.

Unemployment Rate
Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security. *http://www.mnworkforcecenter.org/lmi/laus/laus1.htm*
Definition: "Unemployed persons" includes all civilian, non-institutionalized persons aged 16 or older who, during the week of the 12th, were not employed, available for work, and engaged in job seeking activities during the last 4 weeks; waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or waiting to report (within 30 days) to a new wage or salaried job. "Unemployed persons" does not count persons who worked at least one hour during the week of the 12th and persons employed but not at work (i.e. on leave).

Major Industries and Growth
Source: Bear Facts, Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce. *http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/bearfacts/bf1/27/index.htm*
Definition: The largest industries are defined as those having the highest amount of earnings during that calendar year. The fastest growing industries are selected among those industries that accounted for at least 5% of total earnings.

Counties With Migrant Children and Families During the Summer Months
Definition: Counties that have services for migrant families located within their borders, such as migrant health clinics or legal clinics. Other counties may also have migrant farm workers populations.

Indicators

Children Living in Poverty
Source: US Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html*
Definition: An estimate of the number of children below the federal poverty line (see guidelines on page 7.) The Census Bureau creates this estimate based on administrative data derived from tax returns, counts of food stamp participants, data

(continued on page 122)

Data Notes, continued from page 121

from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), decennial census estimates, intercensal population estimates, and the March Current Population Survey (CPS). A complete report on the methodology is available at *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/techdoc/strategy.html*.

Children Receiving Food Stamps
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, Reports and Forecasts Division.
Definition: The number of children receiving food stamps during July of each year. The percentage is the estimated number of children receiving food stamps (51%) divided by the estimated total number of children in the state or county. Numbers for Mille Lacs County do not include the Mille Lacs County Band of Ojibwe. Not all income-eligible children participate in the program.

Children Receiving for Free/Reduced Price School Lunches
Source: Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning. *http://cfl.state.mn.us/datactr/datactr2.htm*
Definition: The number of children approved to receive these meals in October of each school year. Family income must be below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (see guidelines on page 7.) The percentage is the number of children approved divided by the total enrollment. Schools are assigned to the county where there district offices are located. Not all income-eligible children participate in the program, and private and home-schooled children are not included.

Children Born to Teenage Mothers
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. *http://www.mnplan.state.mn.us/datanetweb/ health.html*
Definition: The number of children born to women who were less than age 18 at the time of birth. The rate of births is a three-year average of the number of births to 15 to 17-year-olds divided by the estimated population of females 15-17 years. This provides larger numbers and more accurate rates at the county level. Information is collected from birth certificates, and births are assigned to the county in which the mother resides, even if the birth occurs in a different county.

Children Born at Low Birth Weight
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. *http://www.mnplan.state.mn.us/datanetweb/health.html*
Definition: The number of infants weighing less than 2500 grams (5.5. pounds) at birth. The percentage is the number of these births divided by the total number of births. Information is collected from birth certificates, and births are assigned to the county in which the mother resides, even if the birth occurs in a different county.

Children Changing Schools
Source: Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning. *http://cfl.state.mn.us/datactr/datactr2.htm*
Definition: A count of student transfers into and out of schools in other districts and between schools within a district. Students who transfer more than once in a school year are counted each time they transfer. The percentage of transfers (or Mobility

Data Notes, continued

Index) is calculated by adding together the mid-year enrollments, transfers and withdrawals and then dividing by the district's October 1 enrollment. Schools are assigned to the county where their district offices are located.

Children Not Graduating On Time
Source: Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning. *http://cfl.state.mn.us/datactr/compstu/compstu1.htm*
Definition: The number of students in grade 12 who have either dropped out during 9-12th grades or are continuing their education and thus are not graduating with their class. The percentage is the number of students not graduating on time divided by the total enrollment of their class. Only students who attended school in the same district all four years are measured in this indicator. Schools are assigned to the county where there district offices are located, and private and home-schooled children are not included. State totals will not match district totals due to methodology issues detailed in the full report.

Children Arrested for Serious Crime
Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. *http://www.dps.state.mn.us/bca/CJIS/Documents/*
Definition: The number of children under 18 arrested for Part I crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft and arson. The rate per 1,000 is the total number of children arrested for Part I crimes divided by the estimated number of children ages 10-17 multiplied by 1,000. Not all children arrested for serious crimes committed these crimes, and some children are not arrested for crimes that they actually committed. These rates are useful for comparison purposes and trends, but may be low because of the inclusion of children in the younger age ranges and the inclusion of girls, both of whom have few arrests.

Children Abused and Neglected
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. *http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/childint/Research/maltreat.htm*
Definition: The number of children for whom a report of child abuse or neglect was substantiated by a county child protection worker. The rate is the number of these children divided by the estimated total number of children and multiplied by 1,000. Substantiated abuse means that the county has conducted an assessment in response to a report and found that maltreatment occurred.

Children in Out-of-Home Placements
Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services. *http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/childint/Research/outofhome.htm*
Definition: The number of children who spent time in foster care, group homes, emergency shelter or residential treatment facilities during the year, including those formally placed with relatives. The rate is the number of these children divided by the estimated total number of children and multiplied by 1,000. This figure does not include most children in correctional facilities.

(continued on page 124)

Data Notes, continued from page 123

Children Dying from Homicide, Suicide and Injury

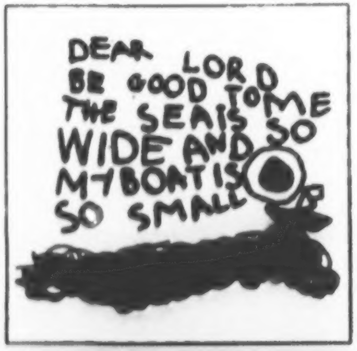
Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. *http://www.mnplan.state.mn.us/datanetweb/health.html*
Definition: The number of children dying from homicide, suicide and unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle crashes (as drivers, passengers or bystanders), falls, and drowning. The region rates are given as three year averages; the county rate is the number of children dying for all years 1991-00, divided by the estimated total number of children, multiplied by 10,000. This provides larger numbers and more accurate rates at the county and region levels. The information is obtained from death certificates, which may not always be completed accurately, especially in cases of child abuse deaths or suicides.

About the Bar Graphs for Counties

The graphs allow comparison of multiple indicators within a county. At a glance, you are also able to see how a county compares to the state average for each indicator. The "County Average" is the mean of all counties' data points. Each thin line represents one standard deviation above or below the average.

Standard scores for each indicator (also known as z-scores) are computed by taking the difference between each data point and the mean, and dividing it by the standard deviation (a measure of the degree to which all of the counties' data points cluster around the mean.)

Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look


DEAR LORD
BE GOOD TO ME
THE SEA IS SO
WIDE AND
MY BOAT IS
SO SMALL

Children's Defense Fund

Children's Defense Fund - Minnesota,
200 University Ave. W. Suite 210, St. Paul, MN 55103; 651/227-6121; www.cdf-mn.org

distributed by Congregations Concerned for Children-Child Advocacy Network,
Joint Religious Legislative Coalition,
122 West Franklin Ave., Suite 315, Minneapolis, MN 55404; 612/870-3670

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

ERIC®

NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

☒ This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☐ This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").

EFF-089 (3/2000)

PS030766